O sacred name! by every tie endear'd!
Lov'd by your friends, by all who knew rever'd!
How well you bore, to freedom ever just,
This fertile county's delegated trust,—
The British Senate saw, when firm you stood,
Firm to fair virtue and your country's good;
Friend to the worth from patriot zeal that springs;
No dupe to faction, and no slave to kings,
How far your private merits could extend.
How kind a father, and how warm a friend,
My faultering voice would strive to sing in vain,
For gushing tears would choke th' imperfect strain;
The force of words unequal to impart
The strong sensations of my heaving heart.

Mr Pye, the gentleman now under our consideration, was born, we believe, at Farringdon. He afterwards went to Magdalen College, Oxford, and was created M. A. July 3, 1766. The first piece we can discover by him is an Ode on the Prince of Wales' Birth, printed in the Oxford Collection. In 1766 he published Beauty, a poetical essay; and this was followed by Farringdon Hill in 1774; Odes of Pindar, omitted by Mr West, 1775; The Art of War, translated from the French of the King of Prussia, 1778; The Progress of Refinement, 1783; Aristotle's Poetics translated, with a Commentary; The Siege of Meaux, a tragedy, acted at Covent-Garden; and two volumes of Poetry 1787, including several of the beforementioned pieces. These works, many of which have great merit, and all of them intitled to some praise, will shew that Mr Pye has not lived an idle or useless life. In his poems he has displayed taste, fancy, and a polished versification; and all his writings are favourable to the great interests of virtue and public spirit.

Mr Pye represented Berkshire in Parliament until the last election. He was also some time in the Berkshire Militia. On the death of Mr Warton, in 1790, he succeeded that gentleman as Poet Laureat. His odes are such as will not bring the Laurel into contempt; though we fear that the repetition of the same ideas, year after year, is not calculated to add much to an author's reputation. On the reform which took place in the Westminster Magistracy, Mr Pye was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Police, and is, we are informed, a diligent and useful magistrate.

Eur. Mag.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 82.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

THE *shire*, or, as it is more commonly termed the *Stewartry*, of Kirkcudbright, extends from north to south about 30, and from east to west nearly 45 miles. It is bounded on the north and east by the shires of Dumfries and Ayr, on the south by the Solway Frith and Irish sea, and on the west, partly by Wigton, and partly by Ayr shires, the river *Cree* being the boundary almost through its whole course. This county with Wigton formed the antient province of Galloway.

A few miles from Dumfries on the opposite side of the Annan, you enter the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright in the parish of

TERREGLES. Which is 5 miles long and 3 in breadth, containing about 510 inhabitants. The surface in general is flat and fertile, producing all kinds of grain; here stands pleasantly situated the antient Castle of Terregles, the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY. This parish is upwards of 9 miles in length, and at an average 3 in breadth, containing above 760 inhabitants. The ground rises gradually from the east for about 3 miles, and declines again. The highest ground is the Bishop's Forest. The soil is generally dry, and in the low grounds pretty rich; letting at from 15s. to 20s. per acre, yielding in whole 2,770l. sterling annually. The

Routing-Bridge, erected on two perpendicular rocks about 5 miles from Dumfries, generally attracts the notice of travellers, as being picturesque and romantic.

LOCHRUTTON. This parish is 4 miles long, and 3 broad, and contains 530 inhabitants. There is a gradual riſe of the country, from the town of Dumfries to this diſtance, about 4 miles. The ſoil, where flat, is a light loam, generally on a gravelly bottom. The loch from which the pariſh derives its name, is a pretty ſheet of water, a mile in length, and one half in breadth, having a ſmall iſland in the middle, which appears to be artificial. Though limeſtone has been found here, none is wrought; but ſhell marl has been uſed as a manure upwards of 50 years. On a hill at the eaſtern extremity, are *the ſeven grey ſtones*, ſuppoſed to be the veſtige of a Druidical temple. Of ſeveral towers, one yet remains pretty entire, called *the Caſtle of Hille*; on a corner ſtone is inſcribed the year 1598.

KIRKBEAN. This pariſh ſtretches along the frith of the Nith, about 6 miles, its average breadth is nearly 3; and the number of inhabitants 660. It is ſituated on a promontory, in the ſouth eaſt corner of Galloway. A ridge of hills runs from weſt to north, the higheſt of which is the Criffell. A conſiderable tract lies upon limeſtone, and the ſoil in tillage is, in general, very fertile. The late Admiral John Campbell was a native of Kirkbean; as was alſo John Paul, or Paul Jones, of *infamous* memory.

NEWABBEY is about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, conſiſting of about 7800 Scots acres. Of theſe 2000 are arable, upwards of 300 natural wood and planting, the remainder chiefly hill, muir, and moſs. The river Nith waters a conſiderable part, the banks of which are incloſed, and well cultivated, the ſoil being a light loam upon gravel. The annual produce is upwards of 2000l. There is a chain of hills which runs from ſouth-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, the higheſt of which (the Criffel) riſes 2000 feet above the level of the ſea: theſe hills are in general ſteep and rocky. The fiſh found in the Nith, are ſalmon, flounders, cod, and whitings. There are ſtrong indications of coal here, but owing to the fluctuation of property in this pariſh, no ſerious attempts ſeem to have been made to diſcover it. The great demand, and the great benefit which would enſue, will certainly urge to a ſpeedy trial. Tho' there is lime-ſtone, the want of coal has prevented it from being turned to any good account. The ancient ſtructure of the Abbey never fails to attract the attention of travellers. It was erected towards the end of the 12th century, and is a beautiful and lofty building, ſtanding on an elevated plain; over it hangs the Criffel, with its cloud cap't top.

KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM is a very extenſive pariſh, being from ſouth to north 9, and from eaſt to weſt 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 100. To the north the ground riſes conſiderably, and is moſtly moor. The fourth parts, comprehending about one half of the pariſh, are well cultivated, and though the ſoil is naturally thin, produces good crops. The yearly rental is about 3000l. There is an annual fair, and horſe races in the village; the races are well attended by the neighbouring gentry, who have built a ball-room for the evening's entertainment. In different parts of the pariſh, there are viſible remains of walls and mounds, which are ſuppoſed to have been Daniſh encampments.

COLVEND and SOUTHWICK. Theſe united pariſhes extend along the coaſt of the Solway frith about 8 miles, in breadth 4. The ſurface is very rough and irregular, much broken and interrupted by rocks and ſtones, and impenetrable copſes of thorns and brambles; inſomuch that, what is arable is only ſmall ſpots and patches. In the north-eaſt extremity, the chain of the Criffel moun-

mountains comes in. The ſea coaſt is remarkably bold and rocky, forming high and tremendous precipices, which terrify and aſtoniſh the beholder. Among theſe rocks is found the marine plant, ſamphire. There is little natural wood at preſent here, but from the great quantities of large full grown oak, every where dug up in the peat moſſes, it is evident, that natural wood had abounded here. The rocks are moſtly granite. Near the Criffell there are ſome petrifying waters. The Polypus is found on this coaſt.

URR. This pariſh is upwards of 16 miles in length, and from 4 to 5 in breadth. It contains 1350 inhabitants. The high grounds are moſtly all in culture, which may be 11 parts in 12 of the pariſh. The rental is about 4500l. Sterling per annum. The veſtiges of many military ſtations may be traced here, the minerals are limeſtone and marl.

KIRKGUNZEON is about 5 miles long and 3 broad, containing 520 inhabitants. Though the ſurface is hilly, it affords good paſture, and the low ground is very fertile, the whole yielding a rent of 2000l. per annum. The principal proprietor is Mr Maxwell Conſtable, of Nithſdale. There are three remarkable ancient buildings in this pariſh, Barcloſh, Corrah, and the tower of Drumcultran. The veſtiges of a Druidical temple, and ſome Roman camps may alſo be traced.

TROQUIRE is upwards of 7 miles long, and 4 broad, containing 2600 inhabitants. The ſurface is partly flat, and partly hilly. The hills are in general covered with heath and coarſe graſs. The flat and arable part comprehends about three-fourths of the pariſh, and is in a rapid ſtate of improvement, chiefly by uſing lime and ſea-mud as a manure. The river Nith is navigable here.

BALMAGHIE. The extent of this pariſh is 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 6 in breadth. The appearance is, upon the whole, unpleaſing; a conſiderable part is rugged hills, bleak heath, and morafs, with a little natural wood and ſome planting. The beſt ground rents from 15 to 20 ſhillings per acre, and is, in many places, good and fertile. The number of inhabitants is about 860, and the yearly rental 2640l. One of the ſtrongeſt chalybeate ſprings in Scotland is ſituated in the eſtate of Woodhall. The ſtately caſtle of Thrive, formerly the reſidence of the Lords of Galloway, ſtands in an iſland formed by the river Dee at the ſouth-eaſt corner of this pariſh.

CROSSMICHAEL. This pariſh lies almoſt in the centre of the county: From ſouth to north it is 5 miles; its greateſt breadth is 4. The number of its inhabitants are 772. The north parts are hilly, and in general rocky; the lower grounds on the rivers Dee and URR are rich, and ſince the modern improvements in agriculture were introduced, are made to produce good crops. The great diſtance from coal is felt a peculiar hardſhip. When travelling in Galloway, Dr Johnſon was not a little ſurpriſed to find almoſt all the black cattle without horns, or *humble*, as it is called; but, upon inquiry, he ſays he could not find the cauſe: The reaſon ſeems to be, that the humble cow is eſteemed the beſt milker, and of courſe will be preſerved in preference to the other. In this pariſh there are ſeveral *moats* and *Pictiſh cairns*; Roman urns, ſwords, and other implements, have been occaſionally turned up with the plough in different parts.

PARTON. This pariſh is nearly a ſquare of 5 miles, and contains about 400 inhabitants. It is in general hilly. The arable ground is light and ſandy. The whole produces about 2000l. per annum. There are no leſs than ſeven lakes or lochs in this pariſh, all well ſtored with trout, and a mineral well of a ſulphureous quality.

RERRICK. This pariſh, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, is 10 miles in length and about 6 in breadth, and contains upwards of 1000 inhabitants. The face of the country is rugged and uneven, and

and towards the North rises to pretty high hills. From the want of wood the appearance is bleak, and agriculture is not carried on with much spirit; the rental is about 5000l. per annum. There was a rich iron mine, formerly wrought by an English company, now discontinued. Some beautiful specimens of rock crystal are occasionally met with in the channel of a small stream, on the grounds of Mr Douglas of Orchardtown. The prospects of the bay, the English coast, and adjacent country, from the heights of the parish, are majestic and sublime.

KIRKMABRECK. This parish situated in the Bay of Wigton, is about 8 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and contains nearly 1100 inhabitants. The country all along this Bay has a most beautiful appearance. The stage between Gatehouse and Newton-Douglas being diversified with woods, gentlemen's seats, and fine parks, is one of the finest rides in Scotland. The country rising gradually from the shore, has rather a mountainous appearance; but the soil is rendered fertile, by manuring it with seashells. The lands on the banks of the Arce are, in general, a deep loam and fertile. The present rental is about 2800l. Cairnmuir, perhaps the highest mountain in the south of Scotland, being near 4000 feet above the level of the sea, is an entire mass of granite, which stone abounds in this parish. There are several chalybeate springs here, but none of great note.

BORGUE. This parish, situated at the southern extremity of the Stewartry, is ten miles in length, and 7 in breadth, containing nearly 775 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and rugged, scarcely one acre of level ground being to be found in the parish. The coast is bold and rocky, in some places opposing from 200 to 300 feet of perpendicular rock to an angry and boisterous surge. The soil is in general thin and light, there being considerable quantities of marl throughout the parish, the farmer finds considerable benefit from the use of it; but, on the whole, agricultural improvements are not making great progress here. Plunton Castle, the tower of Balmangan, and several circular moats, stand as monuments of military skill.

MINNIGAFF. This is a very extensive parish, being 24 miles long and 12 broad, and contains upwards of 1400 inhabitants. The greatest part of the parish is moor, or hills covered with heath. On the banks of the river Cree, which is here navigable, the soil is rich, and in many places variegated with fine wood. The Cree and the Forth, at Stirling, are the only two rivers in Scotland which produce the smelt or sparling. The hill of Cairnsmuir is 1737 feet above the level of the sea, which, as well as the hills adjoining to it, produces lead; but it is not wrought to any great extent.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT. This comprehends three united parishes, and is now 7 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, the number of inhabitants is nearly 2300. The parish is mostly hilly, but these do not rise to any great height. The soil where dry consists of a light loam upon a bottom of gravel, in many places it lies upon a cold wet till. The river Dee is navigable here, and abounds with salmon and trout.

The town of Kirkcudbright is a royal Burgh and a Presbytery seat, though well situated for trade, at present its commerce is at a low ebb. The cotton manufacture is beginning to be established. The vestiges of many camps both Roman and British may be seen, some indeed very entire, as at Drummore. There are also several old castles and places of strength in this parish. The Earl of Selkirk's elegant seat of St Mary's Isle is well worthy of a visit; it is situated at the mouth of the Dee, and possesses, in an uncommon degree, the beauties of nature and art.

TWYNEHOLM. Twyneholm and Kirk Christ, two united parishes, extend in length 9, and in breadth 2 miles, and contains upwards of 500 inhabi-

tants.

tants. The surface is mostly highland, but variegated with hill and valley; the soil in general is light and dry, and capable of much improvement. The rivers Dee and Tarff, both water this parish.

TONGLAND. The extent of this parish is 8 miles from north to south, and, at an average 3 from east to west, it contains 520 inhabitants, and produces 268l. Sterling of rent. The arable ground is in general good. A long ridge of hills stretch from north to south. It is watered by the rivers Tarff and Dee, the latter exhibits a train of beautiful cascades, one of which, at a small distance from the church, is particularly grand and tremendous. From the top of a hill called Knockmuir, near this, there is one of the most extensive prospects to be met with in the south of Scotland.

KELLS. This parish, almost surrounded by the rivers Dee and Ken, is 15 miles long, and where broadest 6; containing 870 inhabitants. The surface is hilly and unequal; in general the soil shallow and barren. There are six lochs in the parish, the longest of which is Loch-ken, 5 miles long, and upwards of half a mile broad. The hills to the North West are of considerable height, being the highest land in Galloway; and the loose rocks lying at their bottom, are remarkable for their size and number. The *rocking stone*, weighing about 10 tons, is a great natural curiosity: It is moveable, on two or three points, under the pressure of a person's finger. There is both lead and copper found here, but none prefently wrought. The house of Glenlee, the seat of Sir William Miller, situated on the banks of the river Ken, and finely skirted with wood, has a beautiful and romantic appearance among these hills.

DALRY. The length of the parish of Dalry from north to south is about 15, and its greatest breadth about 10 miles. The number of inhabitants is 1100. About nine-tenths of the parish is in pasture, and what is cropped is in general poor. There are several lochs here, which abound with trout. The Ken is the river of greatest note, tho' there are several others that also water this parish.

BALMACLELLAN. This parish, which contains about 500 inhabitants, is of an oblong figure. The surface is in general moorish and pretty flat, excepting the northern boundary, where there is a range of pretty high hills. On the banks of the Ken the soil is light and gravelly, and yields good crops. The present rental is about 2000l. per annum. The principal proprietors are, the Hon. John Gordon of Kenmore, and Alexander Spaldine Gordon of Shirmers. Thomas Gordon, author of the *Independent Whig*, is a native of this parish.

ANWOTH. This parish lying upon the sea-coast, is upwards of 6 miles long and 3 broad, containing 500 inhabitants. The surface upon the coast is flat, and the soil light and thin; inland it is broken, hilly, and barren. The best lets at 15s. per acre. The total rental is 2200l. per annum. This part is much beautified by a considerable quantity of natural wood, which grows for an extent of 6 miles, along the banks of the river Fleet. The highest hill is Cairnharrah, 1100 feet above the level of the sea. Besides the tower of Rusco, and castle of Cardoness there is a *vitrifyed* fort * on the top of a hill, about half a mile from the church.

* Though much has of late been written, and many conjectures formed, regarding these vitrifyed forts, we cannot help being of opinion, that such appearances are casual and accidental, occasioned by the kindling of fires used for signals on the approach of an enemy, so common in former times. From the most accurate description we have seen, the vitrification is only superficial, and confined in many cases to the side exposed to the country. The inner structure too is very irregular, not such as would take place had they been built for strength. For an account of several of these in the Highlands, see Edinburgh Phil. Trans. Vol. II. p. 3. of Part II.

GIRTHON.

GIRTHON. This is a very extenſive parish being 20 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth, containing nearly 600 inhabitants. It is ſo extenſive a tract of country that the ſurface muſt vary a good deal; on the north eaſt it is bleak and hilly; on the ſouth the ſurface is pretty level, beautiful and fertile. The extenſive natural wood of Caſtramont adds much to relieve the proſpect. Mr Murray of Broughton is proprietor of the whole parish, which yields him about 350l. per annum; and from the thriving ſtate of the village of Gatehouſe-of-Fleet, and the cotton manufactures there eſtabliſhed, will ſoon riſe to a much greater ſum. His reſidence is *Cally*, an elegant modern houſe, on the banks of the river Fleet, with extenſive pleaſure grounds and gardens.

KELTON. This comprehends theſe united parishes, Kelton, Guſſon, and Kirkcormack. It is 6 miles in length, and at an average 3 in breadth, and contains 1600 inhabitants. The ſurface is very much varied, abounding with little hills, which are arable. On the S. W. it riſes to conſiderable hills, the higheſt of which is 1100 feet above the level of the ſea. The rental of the whole is 4,500l. Sterling. Caſtle Douglas is a thriving village, and by the ſpirit of the ſuperior, William Douglas Eſq; is likely ſoon to rank among the conſiderable manufacturing towns in this country.

(*To be continued.*)

THE DOG AND GOOSE.

A CURIOUS ANECDOTE IN NATURAL HISTORY.

THE following account of a Canada goose is ſo extraordinary, that it would with difficulty gain credit, were not a whole parish able to vouch for the truth of it *. One of theſe birds was obſerved to attach itſelf, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affectionate manner, to the houſe-dog, but never preſumed to go into the kennel except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked, the goose would cackle, and run at the perſon ſhe ſuppoſed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes ſhe would attempt to feed with the dog, but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion rather with indifference, would not ſuffer. This bird would not go to rooſt with the others at night, unleſs driven by main force; and when, in the morning, ſhe was turned into the field, ſhe would never ſtir from the yard gate, but ſit there the whole day in ſight of the dog. At laſt, orders were given that ſhe ſhould be no longer moleſted: being thus left to herſelf, ſhe ran about the yard with him all night, and what is particularly extraordinary, whenever the dog went out of the yard, and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, contriving to keep up with him by the aſſiſtance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying, followed him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose toward the dog, which continued till his death, two years after it was firſt obſerved, is ſuppoſed to have originated from his having ſaved her from a fox, in the very moment of diſtreſs.

While the dog was ill, the goose never quitted him day nor night, not even to feed: and it was apprehended that ſhe would have been ſtarved to death, had not orders been given for a pan of corn to be ſet every day cloſe to the kennel. At this time the goose generally ſat in the kennel, and would not ſuffer any one to approach it except the perſon who brought the dog's or her own food. The end of this faithful bird was melancholy; for when the dog died ſhe would ſtill keep poſſeſſion of the kennel; and a new houſe-dog being introduced, which in ſize and colour reſembled that lately loſt, the poor goose was unhappily deceived, and going into the kennel as uſual, the new inhabitant ſeized her by the throat and killed her.

From Lyſons' Environs of London.

* Eaſt Barnet, in Hertfordſhire.

Tranſlated from the Welſh; to be found in the *Red-Book* of Jeſus College, Oxford.

PWYLL, Prince of Dyved, was lord of the ſeven provinces of Dyved.—Once upon a time he was at Arberth, one of his chief manſions; when he formed a reſolution to go a-hunting; and that part of his territory where he intended to hunt, was the vale of Cuch.

Thereupon he ſet out that night from Arberth, and came as far as the head of the grove of Diarwya; and there he tarried for that night; and the next morning, in the infancy of the day, he aroſe, and came to the vale of Cuch, to turn out his dogs under the wood. He blew his horn, and began to enter fully upon the chace, following after the dogs, and ſeparating from his companions.

And, liſtening in his uſual manner to the cry of the pack, he could diſtinctly hear the cry of another, and this was not of the ſame cry; and that too coming in oppoſite direction to his dogs.

And he could perceive an opening in the wood, being a level plain; and as his pack was entering the ſkirt of the opening, he perceived a ſtag before the other pack, and about the middle of the opening. Io, the pack that was after him coming up, and throwing him upon the ground; and thereupon he fixed his eyes on the colour of the pack, without recollecting to look at the ſtag; and of all the hounds in the world he had ſeen, he never ſaw dogs like them in colour. The colour they had was a ſhining clear white, with their ears red; and as the whiteneſs of the dogs ſhone, ſo did the redneſs of their ears ſhine.

And thereupon, towards the dogs he came, and driving the pack away which had killed the ſtag, he drew his own pack on the ſtag. And as he was drawing on the dogs, he obſerved a knight coming after the pack, on a great dapple gray horſe, with a buglehorn round his neck, and a garment of dark gray cloth on him, for a hunting dreſs. Upon that the knight came up to him, and addreſſed him in this manner.

Ah, prince! quoth he, I know not who thou art; and I will not greet thee with a well met.

So, quoth he, perhaps thou art of a rank that I could not be entitled to it.

Truly, ſaid he, it is not the privilege of my rank, which deters me from addreſſing thee.

Ah, prince! ſaid the other, what then is the cauſe?

Between God and me, ſaid the other, thy own ignorance, and thy own impoliteneſs.

What impoliteneſs, prince, haſt thou ſeen in me?

I have not ſeen a greater want of politeneſs in any man, than to ſend away the hounds that had killed the ſtag, and to ſet on thy own pack upon him. That, ſaid he, was a want of politeneſs; and though I may not take my revenge on thee, between God and me, ſaid he, I will purſue meaſures that will diſhonour thee more than the value of a hundred ſtags.

Ah, prince! ſaid he, if I have done an injury, I will purchaſe thy friendſhip.

In what manner, ſaid the other, wilt thou make the amends?

According as thy rank may be; but I do not know who thou art.

I am a king, wearing a crown in the country from whence I am come.

My lord, ſaid the other, a good day to thee; and what country doſt thou come from?

From Annun (or the world unknown) ſaid the other: I am king of Annun of the ſilver tongue.

My lord, ſaid the other, in what manner ſhall I obtain thy friendſhip?

Behold the way thou ſhalt obtain it, ſaid the other: There is a perſon, whoſe dominion is oppoſite my dominion, who makes war upon me continually; and that is Summerſhine, a king of Annun; and for the ſake of freeing me of his invaſions, which thou canſt eaſily do, thou ſhalt obtain my friendſhip.

Then will I do with pleaſure, what thou deſiredſt, ſaid the other; declare thou therefore to me how I can accompliſh thy purpoſe?

I will, ſaid the other: Behold, this is the way. I will enter into a great connection with thee; thus will I do: I will place thee in my ſtead in Annun, and will give the faireſt woman thou haſt ever ſeen to ſleep with thee every night; and my form and likeneſs will be upon thee, ſo that a page of the chamber, or officer, or any other man that attended me, ſhall not know but thou art me; and this, ſaid he, ſhall continue until the end of the year from to morrow; as we ſhall then meet in this place.

So, ſaid the other: ſince I am to be there unto the end of the year, what mark will there be for me to know the ſpoiler thou doſt ſpeak of?

A year from this night, ſaid he, there is an appointment between me and him upon the courſe; and be thou there in my perſon, ſaid he; and one blow, which thou ſhalt give him, he will not out-live it; and whilſt he ſhall aſk of thee the ſecond, give it not, whatever intreaty he may make to thee; for if I were to give him another, he would contend with me as well as ever the following morning.

So, ſaid Pwyll: What ſhall I do as to my country?

I will cauſe, ſaid the king with the ſilver tongue, there ſhall not be in thy dominion a man or woman, who ſhall know but that I am thee; and I will go into thy place.

Joyfully, ſaid Pwyll, then will I go forward.

Without obſtruction will be thy journey; nothing will riſe in thy way until thou ſhalt arrive in my country; and I will ſend thee on thy way.

He accompanied him till he ſaw the court, and the inhabited region around it.

Behold, ſaid he, the court, and the country to be in thy poſſeſſion; approach the court; there is in it nobody that ſhall ſuſpect thee; and according as thou ſhalt ſee the courſe of ſervice there, thou wilt become acquainted with the cuſtom of the court.

He then approached the palace.

And in it he could perceive dormitories, and ſalloons, and apartments, in the fineſt order that had been ever ſeen in buildings; and into the ſalloon he repaired to undreſs. There came boys and young men to undreſs him; and all as they came made him a reverence; two knights came to receive his hunting dreſs, and the falloon was put in array.

Then he beheld a family with attendants, the moſt ſplendid company, and the moſt decorous approach, and the queen with them, the faireſt woman that any one had ſeen; and ſhe was clothed in a golden dreſs of ſhining ſilk.

And thereupon, they went to waſh themſelves; and they repaired to the tables, and they ſat down in this manner: the queen on one ſide of him, and his lord in attendance upon the other ſide. And he began to converſe with the queen; and of all that he had ever ſeen, in converſing with her, ſhe was the moſt unembarraſſed, and the moſt genteel woman in her deportment and diſcourſe. And they partook of a repaſt, and enjoyed ſongs and feſtivity. Of what he had obſerved in all the courts of the earth, this court was the beſt furniſhed with viands and liquor; with veſſels of gold, and royal ornaments.

The time now arrived for them to go to reſt; and to reſt they went, he and the queen. No ſooner had they got into bed, but he turned his face to the outſide, and his back to her; and from that time till next morning, he ſaid to her not a ſingle word.

When the morning came, kindneſs and agreeable converſation paſſed between them. How much ſoever of tenderneſs might be between them through the day, there was not one night to the year's end, in any reſpect different from the firſt.

He

He paſſed away the year in hunting, in ſongs, in feſtivity, in pleaſure, and converſation with friends, until the night appointed for the combat. Every man through the whole extent of the country, took care to recollect the meeting for that night. And he came to the place aſſigned, accompanied by the ſelect men of his dominions. And by the time he had come to the meeting, a knight roſe, and ſpoke thus:

Good people, ſaid he, liſten attentively to the cauſe of theſe two kings, between whom this meeting takes place; it is between them two individually; and each of them is a claimant upon the other, and that for territory; and every one of you may remain unconcerned, ſo as to leave the deciſion to themſelves.

And, thereupon, the two kings approached one another in the middle of the courſe, and encountered; and upon the firſt onſet, the perſon who was in the place of the king with the ſilver tongue, ſtruck againſt the middle of the ſhield of Summerſhine, ſo as to ſplit it in two, and broke the armour, thereby bringing Summerſhine off his horſe to the ground, ſave his arm and ſpear, and having received a mortal wound.

Ah, Prince! ſaid Summerſhine, why wert thou entitled to my death? I was not urging any claim upon thee; I knew of no cauſe, therefore, why thou ſhouldeſt kill me! And for the ſake of God, ſaid he, ſince thou haſt begun, complete my death!

Ah, Prince! ſaid the other, there may be a poſſibility of repentance for what I have done to thee. Get him that will to kill thee. I will not kill thee.

My good and faithful people, ſaid Summerſhine, bear me hence. Death is decreed to me! With me there is not left the means to ſupport you more.

You alſo my good people, ſaid he, that was inſtead of the king with the ſilver tongue, take your reward; and know who ought to be ſubjects to me.

Our liege, ſaid the people, it is incumbent upon all; for beſides thee there is not a king over the whole of Annun.

Good! ſaid he, he that comes ſubmiſſively, it is right to receive him; and he who will not come humbly, let him be compelled by force of arms.

And thereupon, he began to receive the homage of the people, and to ſubdue the country; and by noon the following day, both the kingdoms were in his poſſeſſion.

And thereupon he departed according to his agreement; and he came to the glen of Cuch.

And, when he came there, the king with the ſilver tongue was ready to receive him. Much joy did each feel upon the occaſion.

Yes, ſaid the king with the ſilver tongue, God reward thee! I have experienced thy friendſhip.

Yes, ſaid the other, when thou ſhalt come thyſelf into thy country, thou wilt ſee what I have done for thy ſake.

What thou haſt done for me, ſaid he, may God reward thee!

Thereupon, the king with the ſilver tongue, gave to Pwyll, Prince of Dyved, his own form and aſpect; and he alſo took his own form and aſpect. Then the king with the ſilver tongue ſet off towards his palace in Annun; and he enjoyed great pleaſure in ſeeing his people and his family; for he thought the time long ſince he had ſeen them. They, on the contrary, had not known of his abſence; nor were more ſurpriſed at his return now than formerly.

That day he ſpent in amuſements, rejoicing, and ſitting in converſation with his wife, and his ſelect friends; and when the time of reſt became more ſeaſonable than feſtivity, to ſleep they went; the king withdrew to his bed, and his wife came to him. He began to diſcourſe to her, with tender careſſes and love; and this ſhe had not been accuſtomed to for a year paſt, and ſhe thought ſo within herſelf.

Good heavens! ſaid ſhe, what ſentiment is it that affects him to-night, different from what has been for theſe twelve months paſt? And ſhe conſider-

ed for a long while; and by the time theſe thoughts were diſſipated, he awoke.

And he aſked her a queſtion; and this he did the ſecond, and the third time; but he obtained no anſwer to it from her.

What is the reaſon, ſaid he, that thou wilt not ſpeak to me?

I do ſpeak to thee, ſaid ſhe; that I have not ſpoken ſo much for this year paſt in this place.

What! ſaid he, how is that we have not converſed?

Diſgrace attend me! ſaid ſhe; for a year till laſt night, when we went under the bed covering, nor tenderneſs nor converſation has there been, nor haſt thou once turned thy face to me, much leſs of any thing elſe paſſing between us.

And thereupon he reflected. Good heavens! ſaid he, I have met with a perſon the moſt inflexible in his friendſhip, and the moſt continent: and then he ſpoke to his wife.

My lady, ſaid he, deride me not: between God and me, nor have I ſlept with thee for a whole year till laſt night; and then he declared to her the whole of his adventure.

I confeſs to God, ſaid ſhe, thou haſt obtained a mighty hold of a friend, ſo that he ſhould fight againſt the temptations of his own body, and keep ſincerity alſo towards thee.

My lady, ſaid he, I alſo was fixed in a ſimilar reſolution, whilſt I left him with thee.

That was no wonder, ſaid ſhe.

Pwyll Prince of Dyved, came alſo to his dominion and country; and he began to inquire of the good people of his realm reſpecting his government of them during that year, compared with former times.

Our liege, ſaid they, thy wiſdom was never ſo conſpicuous: never haſt thou been ſo amiable a ſervant; at no time haſt thou been ſo liberal in diffuſing thy riches, thy management has never been better than during this year.

Between God and me, ſaid he, if any thanks are due from you, the perſon that was amongſt you has the claim: And behold, how the matter has been. And Pwyll explained to them the whole.

Truly, our liege, ſaid they, thanks be to God, that thou ſhouldeſt obtain ſuch connection; and that we ſhould have obtained ſuch a government for that year: A continuation of which, we hope, thou wilt not withhold from us.

Knowingly, I will not do ſo, between God and me, ſaid Pwyll in anſwer.

And from that time forward, they began to ſtrengthen the friendſhip between them; each ſending to the other horſes, greyhounds, hawks, and every ſuch rarity, as he thought would yield pleaſure to the other.

And by reaſon of his reſidence during that year in Annun; and of his governing ſo proſperouſly; and of uniting both kingdoms in one, through a ſingle day's exertion of his courage, and his warlike ſkill, the name of Pwyll, Prince of Dyved, was loſt, and he was from that time forward ſtiled Pwyll, head of the world unknown.

Cambrian Regiſter.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BEAVER.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 84.

TRAVELLERS who aſſert that beavers have two doors to their houſes, one on the land ſide, and the other next the water, ſeem to be leſs acquainted with thoſe animals than others who aſſign them an elegant ſuite of apartments. Such a proceeding would be quite contrary to their manner of life, and, at the ſame time, would render their houſes of no uſe, either to protect them from their enemies, or guard them againſt the extreme cold in the winter.

I cannot help ſmiling when I read the accounts of different authors who have written on the economy of theſe animals, as there ſeems to be a conteſt be-

between them, who shall most exceed in fiction. But the compiler of the Wonders of Nature and Art seems, in my opinion, to have succeeded best in this respect; as he has not only collected all the fictions into which other writers on the subject have run, but has so greatly improved on them, that little remains to be added to his account of the beaver, beside a vocabulary of their language, a code of their laws, and a sketch of their religion, to make it the most complete natural history of that animal which can possibly be offered to the public.

There cannot be a greater imposition, nor indeed a greater insult, on common understanding, than the wish to make us believe the stories of some of the works ascribed to the beaver; and though it is not to be supposed that the compiler of a general work can be intimately acquainted with every subject of which it may be necessary to treat, yet a very moderate share of understanding is surely sufficient to guard him against giving credit to such marvellous tales, however smoothly they may be told, or however boldly they may be asserted, by the romancing traveller.

To deny that the beaver is possessed of a very considerable degree of sagacity, would be as absurd in me, as it is in those authors who think they cannot allow them too much. I shall willingly grant them their full share; but it is impossible for any one to conceive how, or by what means, a beaver, whose full height, when standing erect, does not exceed two feet and a half, or three feet at most, and whose fore-paws are not much larger than a half-crown piece, can "drive stakes as thick as a man's leg into the ground three or four feet deep." Their "wattling those stakes with twigs" is equally absurd; and their "plastering the inside of their houses with a composition of mud and straw, and swimming with mud and stones on their tails," are still more incredible. The form and size of the animal, notwithstanding its sagacity, will not permit of its performing such feats; and it would be as impossible for a beaver to use its tail as a trowel, except on the surface of the ground on which it walks, as it would have been for Sir James Thornhill, to paint the dome of St Paul's cathedral without the assistance of scaffolding. The joints of their tail will not admit of their turning it over their backs on any occasion whatever, as it has a natural inclination to bend downward; and it is not without some considerable exertion that they can keep it from trailing on the ground. This being the case, they cannot sit erect like a squirrel, which is their common posture (particularly when eating, or when cleaning themselves, as a cat or squirrel does) without having their tails bent forward between their legs; and which may not improperly be called their trencher.

So far are the beavers from driving stakes into the ground when building their houses, that they lay most of the wood cross-wise, and nearly horizontal, and without any other order than that of leaving a hollow or cavity in the middle. When any unnecessary branches project forward, they cut them off with their teeth, and throw them in among the rest, to prevent the mud from falling through the roof. It is a mistaken notion that the wood-work is first completed, and then plastered; for the whole of their houses, as well as their dams, are from the foundation one mass of wood and mud, mixed with stones, if they can be procured. The mud is always taken from the edge of the bank, or the bottom of the creek or pond, near the door of the house; and though their fore paws are so small, yet it is held so close up between them, under their throat, that they carry both mud and stones; while they always drag the wood with their teeth.

All their works is executed in the night; and they are so expeditious in completing it, that in the course of one night I have known them to collect as much mud at their houses as amounted

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to ſome thouſands of their little handfuls; and when any mixture of graſs or ſtraw has appeared in it, it has been, moſt aſſuredly, mere chance, owing to the nature of the ground from which they had taken it. As to their deſignedly making a compoſition for that purpoſe, it is entirely void of truth.

It is a great piece of policy in thoſe animals, to cover, or plaſter, as it is uſually called, the outſide of their houſes, every fall, with freſh mud, and as late as poſſible in the autumn, even when the froſt becomes pretty ſevere; as, by this means, it ſoon freezes as hard as a ſtone, and prevents their common enemy, the quinque-hatch, from diſturbing them during the winter. And as they are frequently ſeen to walk over their work, and ſometimes to give a flap with their tail, particularly when plunging into the water, this has, without doubt, given riſe to the vulgar opinions, that they uſe their tail as a trowel, with which they plaſter their houſes; whereas, that flapping of the tail is no more than a cuſtom, which they always preſerve, even when they have become tame and domeſtic, and more particularly ſo when they are ſtartled.

Their food conſiſts chiefly of a large root, ſomething reſembling a cabbage-ſtalk, which grows at the bottom of lakes and rivers. They cut alſo the bark of trees, particularly that of the poplar, birch, and willow; but the ice preventing them from getting to the land in winter, they have not any barks to feed upon during that ſeaſon, except that of ſuch ſticks as they cut down in ſummer, and throw into the water oppoſite the doors of their houſes; and as they generally eat a great deal, the roots above mentioned conſtitute a chief part of their food during the winter. In ſummer, they vary their diet, by eating various kinds of herbage, and ſuch berries as grow near their haunts during that ſeaſon.

When the ice breaks up in the ſpring, the beavers always leave their houſes, and rove about the whole ſummer, probably in ſearch of a more commodious ſituation; but, in caſe of not ſucceeding in their endeavours, they return to their old habitations a little before the fall of the leaf, and lay in their winter ſtock of woods. They ſeldom begin to repair the houſes till the froſt commences, and never finiſh the outer coat till the cold is pretty ſevere, as has been already mentioned.

When they ſhift their habitations, or when the increaſe of their number renders it neceſſary to make ſome addition to their houſes, or to erect new ones, they begin felling the wood for thoſe purpoſes early in the ſummer, but ſeldom begin to build till the middle or latter end of Auguſt, and never complete their houſes till the cold weather be ſet in.

Notwithſtanding what has ſo repeatedly been reported of thoſe animals aſſembling in great bodies, and jointly erecting large towns, cities, and commonwealths, as they have ſometimes been called, I am confident, from many circumſtances, that even where the greateſt numbers of beavers are ſituate in the neighbourhood of each other, their labours are not carried on jointly in the erection of their different habitations, nor have they any reciprocal intereſt, except it be ſuch as live immediately under the ſame roof; and then it extends no further than to build or keep a dam which is common to ſeveral houſes. In ſuch caſes, it is natural to think, that every one who receives benefit from ſuch dams, ſhould aſſiſt in erecting it, being ſenſible of its utility to all.

Moſt of the accounts, nay I may ſay all the accounts extant, reſpecting the beaver, are taken from the authority of the French who have reſided in Canada; but thoſe accounts differ ſo much from the real ſtate and economy of the beaver to the north of that place, as to leave great room to ſuſpect the truth of them altogether. In the firſt place, the aſſertion that they have two doors in their houſes, one on the land ſide, and the

the other next the water, is, as I have before obſerved, quite contrary to fact and common ſenſe, as it would render their houſes of no uſe to them, either as places of ſhelter from the inclemency of the extreme cold in winter, or as a retreat from their common enemy, the quinque-hatch. The only thing that could have made M. du Pratz, and other French writers, conjecture that ſuch a thing did exiſt, muſt have been from having ſeen ſome old beaver-houſes which had been taken by the Indians; for they are always obliged to make a hole on one ſide of the houſe before they can drive them out; and it is more than probable, that, in ſo mild a climate as Canada, the Indians do generally make thoſe holes on the land-ſide, which, without doubt, gave riſe to the ſuggeſtion.

In reſpect to the beavers dunging in their houſes, as ſome perſons aſſert, it is quite wrong, as they always plunge into the water to do it. I am the better enabled to make this aſſertion, from having kept ſeveral of them till they became ſo domeſticated as to anſwer to their name, and follow thoſe to whom they were accuſtomed, in the ſame manner as a dog would do; and they were as much pleaſed at being fondled as any animal I ever ſaw. I had a houſe built for them, and a ſmall piece of water before the door, into which they always plunged when they wanted to eaſe nature; and their dung being of a light ſubſtance, immediately riſes and floats on the ſurface, then ſeparates and ſubſides to the bottom. When the winter ſets in ſo as to freeze the water ſolid, they ſtill continue their cuſtom of coming out of their houſe, and dunging and making water on the ice; and when the weather was ſo cold that I was obliged to take them into my houſe, they always went into a large tub of water which I ſet for that purpoſe; ſo that they make not the leaſt dirt, though they were kept in my own ſitting-room, where they were the conſtant companions of the Indian women and children, and were ſo fond of their company, that when the Indians were abſent for any conſiderable time, the beaver diſcovered great ſigns of uneaſineſs, and on their return ſhewed equal marks of pleaſure, by fondling on them, crawling into their laps, lying on their backs, ſitting erect like a ſquirrel, and behaving to them like children who ſee their parents but ſeldom. In general, during the winter, they lived on the ſame food as the women did, and were remarkably fond of rice and plum-pudding. They would eat partridges and freſh veniſon very freely; but I never tried them with fiſh, though I have heard that they will at times prey on them. In fact, there are few of the granivorous animals that may not be brought to be carnivorous. It is well known that our domeſtic poultry will eat animal food. Thouſands of geeſe that come to London market are fattened on tallow-craps; and our horſes in Hudſon's Bay would not only eat all kinds of animal food, but alſo drink freely of the waſh, or pot liquor, intended for the hogs. And we are aſſured by the moſt authentic authors, that in Iceland, not only black cattle, but alſo the ſheep, are almoſt entirely fed on fiſh and fiſh bones during the winter ſeaſon. Even in the Iſles of Orkney, and that in ſummer, the ſheep attend the ebbing of the tide as regularly as the Eſquimaux curlew, and go down to the ſhore, which the tide has left, to feed on the ſea weed. This, however, is through neceſſity; for even the famous iſland of Pomona will not afford them an exiſtence above high-water mark.

From Hearne's Journey.

STATE OF CHEMICAL OPINION IN BRITAIN.

IN general, it may be obſerved, that moſt of our living authors and teachers, from Dr Black downwards, have adopted the two great tenets of the La-

voi-

voiſierian ſyſtem.—They conſider, 1. Water as compounded of oxygen and hydrogen; and, 2. Metals as ſimple bodies, ſo far as analyſis has yet gone. For although Mr Cavendiſh was the diſcoverer of the compoſition of water, the antiphlogiſtic doctrine reſts upon that propoſition: accordingly, the laſt conſiderable attempt to overturn it from its foundation, was made by Dr Prieſtley, at the ſuggeſtion of his friend, Mr Keir: who perceiving that oxygen ſo generally produced an acid, in uniting with an inflammable baſis, concluded that the ſame thing muſt happen when oxygen and hydrogen gaſſes were exploded together. The analogy, however, did not hold in this caſe; and the unavoidable preſence of a ſmall quantity of azote gas, ſufficiently accounted for the acid diſcovered by Dr Prieſtley in the liquor depoſited after the experiment. The proceſſes carried on upon a large ſcale in France, together with the oxygen and hydrogen obtainable from water by the electric ſhock, which has been lately done in a very ſatisfactory manner, ſeem to have added ſtrength to the prevailing conviction on this leading point. It does not appear that Dr Prieſtley's experiments, ſince his expatriation, have brought back any deſerter to the old ſtandard of phlogiſton. M. de Luc has written largely, but to little purpoſe againſt the new theory and nomenclature. His papers (in the *Journ. de Phyſique*,) were ſo barren of facts, and ſo abundant in words, that moſt men of ſcience in Europe were ſick of reading before he ceaſed to write. Except M. de Luc, there is probably no author now among us, who at once contends for the exiſtence of phlogiſton, and ſtrenuouſly denies the compoſition of water. Some of the lunar philoſophers, as Mr Watt and Mr Keir, may be let down as ſceptics.

M. Lavoiſier is thought by many of our countrymen unſucceſsful in his attempt to ingraft Dr Black's doctrine of latent heat on his antiphlogiſtic ſyſtem. His ſuppoſition of a large quantity of caloric being condenſed in nitre, nitric acid, &c. affords an indication, that he did not rightly conceive that ingenious doctrine.

Dr Beddoes, (Philoſ. Tranſ. On the effuſion of iron,) and Dr Hutton have treated the ſuppoſition as altogether unwarrantable. Dr Hutton (Phil. Diſſertations) has accounted for the phenomena obſerved in exploſions and deflagrations from the ſolar ſubſtance, which he imagines to be condenſed in plants. The ſuperaddition of this hypotheſis to the proper tenets of M. Lavoiſier appears to conſtitute Dr Hutton's chemical creed: and it is probably the only one exiſting, applicable, with tolerable plauſibility, to the whole ſum of the phenomena. It nearly, I believe, coincides with thoſe of M. Gren and Richter. As to M. Girtling, he has inferred, from very inadequate experiments, that azote and oxygene gaſſes differ only in this, that the ſame gravitating matter (oxygen) is united in the former with light, and in the latter with caloric. This is, I think, the only morſel of theory of which he has been the propoſer.

Mrs Fulhame has endeavoured to correct the antiphlogiſtic ſyſtem, by referring to water as the ſource of oxygen, in all oxydations. She has not perhaps made many converts.—But the ingenuity of her arguments, and the novelty of her facts, may be triumphantly quoted by the advocates of female talents; nor can there exiſt a dilettante in ſcience, ſo dead to merit, as not to regret, that there the *res auguſta domi* ſhould obſtruct the proſecution of reſearches ſo curious; (ſee the preface to Mrs Fulhame's Eſſay.)

Dr Auſtin made an ingenious effort to reduce the number of elementary principles, by reſolving charcoal (corbone) into hydrogen and azote. His opinion has been ſupported by Dr Beddoes, but does not appear to have obtained particular attention from the chemiſts.

It

It is to be lamented, that Mr Keir has delayed the publication of his experiments on metallic ſolutions. I underſtand, from thoſe who have ſeen the ſecond part of his paper, (the firſt is in the Phil. Tranſactions) that he has detected the groſſeſt errors in M. Lavoiſier's ſtatements. No man, certainly, whether we regard accuracy or information, is better qualified to eſtabliſh juſt principles in this important branch of chemiſtry. There is nothing in chemiſtry more curious than ſome, or more uſeful than others, of the facts related in his firſt paper. The continuation of this gentleman's dictionary has been delayed, till the world has become weary of expectation.

The late efforts to apply the new chemiſtry, on the one hand, to agriculture, and, on the other, to medicine, are not leſs intereſting than the original diſcoveries themſelves. Mr Kirwan's Eſſay on manures is before the public. The Board of Agriculture has printed, but not publiſhed, an Eſſay on the ſame ſubject, by Dr Ingenhouſe. I believe that Board to be in poſſeſſion of other valuable ſpeculations on manures.

Collections of caſes, in which the reſpiration of gaſſes has been employed, appear from time to time. I wiſh we could look forward to the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of the propoſed Pneumatic Hoſpital; or to the employment of any other means, capable of ſpeedily aſcertaining the real virtues of the gaſſes in medicine.

Monthly Mag.

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF IRELAND,

IN REGARD TO THEIR LITERARY TASTE.

THE gentlemen of Ireland are jealous of the national honour, and abundantly ready at the hazard of their lives to aſſert it. For ſuch a purpoſe the pen is a better weapon than the ſword or piſtol. One book of merit would produce more defence from the neighbouring nations than twenty combatants. That Scotland ſhould have to boaſt of at leaſt ten eminent writers for one who appears among us (when, too, the courſe of ſtudy and the diſcipline in our Univerſity are excellent,) muſt be aſcribed to the truly patriotic attention with which the gentlemen of North Britain cherish and expand every bud of genius which puts forth its promiſe in their native region. This local partiality may be, and ſometimes is carried rather too far; but the principle generates a great encreaſe of excellent publications, much improvement in ſcience, and freſh incitement to thoſe diſtinguiſhed authors, whoſe works, while they reflect honour on their country, contribute to the entertainment and inſtruction of mankind.

It is lamentable to find in ſuch a nation as this (Ireland,) in many apparent reſpects adapted to the encouragement of true politeneſs, how much its great miſtreſs and teacher, literature, is neglected. There are indeed in our capital ſome well-choſen and ample libraries, but they are very few and very private. The collection of books is generally the leaſt coſtly article in the houſehold inventory; the contents of the cellar are often more valuable than the ψυχης ἰατρειον for the whole family. In Great Britain, the gentry, however diſſipated, ſeldom entirely neglect thoſe ſtudies in which they have been initiated in their early years, and no converſation engages or intereſts them more than the diſcuſſion of works of genius, whether of their own day or of antiquity. A perſon diſtinguiſhed by any publication of merit, ranks among them in the firſt claſs of ſociety, and there is an emulation to protect, encourage, and produce him. "For my part," ſays Lord Cheſterfield in a letter to his ſon, "I uſed to think myſelf in company as much above me when I was with Mr Addiſon and Mr Pope,

as if I had been with all the princes of Europe." This judicious ſentiment is very general among the nobility of England. But there ſeems to be in this kingdom, (though with very conſiderable exceptions) too much of a kind of vandaliſh pride in diſowning ſcholarſhip. A gentleman here, who knows much more of a new book (pamphlet and novel excepted) may ſometimes as well conceal his knowledge; for his communication will be drowned in claret, which has a better reliſh than ſuch dry aliment; or he will leave an impreſſion with his company that he is a pedant or a coxcomb. Yet it is but juſtice to thoſe very perſons to acknowledge, that in their collective capacity they ſhew great liberality of ſentiment. Though as ſtewards of the public purſe they jealouſly examine all grants of public money, there is no inſtance of an objection being offered in either Houſe of Parliament to proviſions made to writers of merit, nay even for their families, when they are left without other ſupport than the bounty of the nation.

The general neglect of letters is not however a hopeleſs deficiency, for no people have naturally brighter intellects than the Iriſh, nor better diſpoſitions. It proceeds not from dullneſs or inſenſibility, but from inattention. If ſtudy could be made more the faſhion, we ſhould ſee the generality of our countrymen not leſs poliſhed in their underſtandings, than they are well formed in their perſons, and ſociable in their tempers. Many of our ladies at this time, without pedantry or affectation of ſcience, would make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the firſt literary circles. Ireland has not loſt all female talent with Mrs Greville. That there is no want of native genius and ſcience at this hour, we can produce ſome bright examples. We have the unrivalled and all-accompliſhed Burke, the learned and excellent editor of Shakeſpeare, the author of the beſt Comedy produced in this country; and the beſt tranſlator of a great Roman Hiſtorian, who, till the appearance of Mr Murphy's Verſion, ſeemed to ſet our language at defiance. But, alas! they have migrated to a more congenial region. When books become more our occupation or amuſement, all that is wanted will follow. The face of moſt things among us is daily altering and improving. The mind in its turn will become undoubtedly the principal object of cultivation.

From Jephſon's Roman Portraits.

MODERN LEARNING EXEMPLIFIED.

BY A SPECIMEN OF A COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION.

THE following *Jeu d'Eſprit* (taken from a London Magazine) was, it is ſaid, written a few years ago by one who now fills a Profeſſor's chair in the Univerſity of Cambridge. As it contains much genuine and good humoured ſatire, we think it will be acceptable to our Readers.

METAPHISICS.

Profeſſor. What is a ſalt-box?

Student. It is a box made to contain ſalt.

P. How is it divided?

S. Into a ſalt-box, and a box of ſalt.

P. Very well. Show the diſtinction.

S. A ſalt box may be where there is no ſalt, but ſalt is abſolutely neceſſary to the exiſtence of a box of ſalt.

P. Are not ſalt-boxes otherwiſe divided?

S. Yes, by a partition.

P. What is the uſe of this diviſion?

S. To ſeparate the courſe ſalt from the fine.

P. How! think a little.

S. To ſeparate the fine ſalt from the courſe.

P. To be ſure: to ſeparate the fine from the coarſe. But are not ſalt-boxes otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed?

S. Yes; into poſſible, probable, and poſitive.

P.

P. Define these several kinds of salt-boxes.

S. A *possible* salt-box is a salt-box yet unfold in the joiner's hands.

P. Why so?

S. Because it hath not yet become a salt-box, having never had any salt in it, and it may probably be applied to some other use.

P. Very true; for a salt-box which never had, hath not now, and perhaps never may have any salt in it, can only be termed a possible salt-box.—What is a *probable* salt-box?

S. It is a salt-box in the hand of one going to a shop to buy salt, and who hath sixpence in his pocket to pay the shopkeeper. And a *positive* salt box is one which hath actually and *bona fide* got salt in it.

P. Very good: what other divisions of salt boxes do you recollect?

S. They are divided into *substantive* and *pendent*. A substantive salt-box is that which stands by itself on the table or dresser, and the pendent is that which hangs by a nail against the wall.

P. What is the idea of a salt-box?

S. It is that image which the mind conceives of a salt-box when no salt is present.

P. What is the abstract idea of a salt-box?

S. It is the idea of a salt-box abstracted from the idea of a box, or of salt, or of a salt-box, or of a box of salt.

P. Very right: by this means you acquire a most perfect knowledge of a salt-box: but, tell me, is the idea of a salt-box a salt idea?

S. Not unless the ideal box hath the idea of salt contained in it.

P. True: and therefore an abstract idea cannot be either salt or fresh, round or square, long or short: and this shows the difference between a salt idea and an idea of salt.—Is an aptitude to hold salt an essential, or an accidental property of a salt-box.

S. It is *essential*: but if there should be a crack in the bottom of the box, the aptitude to spill salt would be termed an *accidenta* property of that salt-box.

P. Very well, very well indeed: what is the salt called with respect to the box?

S. It is called its contents.

P. And why so?

S. Because the cook is content, *quoad hoc*, to find plenty of salt in the box.

P. You are very right. Let us now proceed to

LOGIC.

P. How many modes are there in a salt-box?

S. Three; bottom, top, and sides.

P. How many modes are there in salt-boxes?

S. Four; the formal, the substantial, the accidental, and the topsy-turvey.

P. Define these several modes.

S. The *formal* respects the figure or shape of the box, such as round, square, oblong, &c. The *substantial* respects the work of the joiner; and the *accidental* depends upon the string by which the box is hung against the wall.

P. Very well: what are the consequences of the accidental mode?

S. If the string should break, the box would fall, the salt be split, the salt-box broken, and the cook in a passion; and this is the *accidental* mode, with its *consequences*.

P. How do you distinguish between the top and bottom of a salt-box?

S. The top of a box is that part which is uppermost, and the bottom that which is lowest in all positions.

P. You should rather say, the uppermost part is the top, and the lowest part the bottom. How is it then, if the bottom should be the uppermost?

S. The top would then be lowermost, so that the bottom would become the top, and the top would become the bottom; and this is called the *topsey-turvey* mode, which is nearly allied to the *accidental*, and frequently arises from it.

P. Very good—But are not salt-boxes sometimes single, and sometimes double?

S. Yes.

P. Well then, mention the ſeveral combinations of ſalt-boxes, with reſpect to their having ſalt or not.

S. They are divided into ſingle ſalt-boxes, having ſalt; ſingle ſalt-boxes, having no ſalt; double ſalt-boxes, having no ſalt; double ſalt-boxes, having ſalt: and ſingle double ſalt-boxes, having ſalt and no ſalt.

P. Hold! hold! you are going too far.

Governor of the Inſtitution. We can't allow further time for logic; proceed, if you pleaſe, to

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

P. Pray, Sir, what is a ſalt-box?

S. It is a combination of matter, fitted, framed, and joined by the hands of a workman in the form of a box, and adapted to the purpoſe of receiving, containing, and retaining ſalt.

P. Very good: what are the mechanical powers concerned in the conſtruction of a ſalt-box?

S. The axe, the ſaw, the plane, and the hammer.

P. How are theſe powers applied to the purpoſe intended?

S. The axe to fell the tree, the ſaw to ſplit the timber.—

P. Conſider; it is the property of the mall and wedge to *ſplit*.

S. The ſaw to *ſlit* the timber, the plane to ſmoothe and thin the boards.

P. How? Take time; take time.

S. To thin and ſmoothe the boards.

P. To be ſure; the boards are firſt thinned and then ſmoothed. Go on.

S. The plane to thin and ſmoothe, and the hammer to drive the nails.

P. Or rather tacks—Have not ſome philoſophers conſidered *glue* as one of the mechanical powers?

S. Yes; and it is ſtill ſo conſidered; but it is called an *inverſe* mechanical power; becauſe, whereas it is the property of the direct mechanical powers to generate motion; glue, on the contrary, prevents motion, by keeping the parts to which it is applied fixed to each other.

P. Very true: what is the mechanical law of the *ſaw*?

P. The power is to reſiſtance as the number of teeth and force impreſſed, multiplied by the number of ſtrokes in a given time.

P. Is the ſaw only uſed in ſlitting timber into boards?

S. Yes: it is alſo employed in cutting boards into lengths.

P. No *lengths*. A thing cannot be ſaid to have been cut into lengths.

S. Into *ſhortneſſes*.

P. Very right: what are the mechanical laws of the hammer?

Governor. We have juſt received intelligence, that dinner is nearly ready; and as the medical claſs is yet to be examined, let the medical gentlemen therefore come forward.

ANATOMY.

P. What is a ſalt-box?

S. It is a body compoſed of wood, glue, nails, and hinges.

P. How is this body divided?

S. Into external and internal.

P. Very good: external and internal; very proper; and what are the external parts of a ſalt-box?

S. One fundamental, four laterals, and one ſuper-lateral.

P. And how do you find the internal part of a ſalt-box?

S. Divided by a vertical membrane or partition into two large cavities, or *ſinuſſes*.

P. Are theſe cavities always equal?

S. They uſed to be ſo formerly; but modern joiners have found it beſt to have them unequal, for the more convenient accommodation of the *viſcera*, or contents: the larger cavity for the reception of the coarſer *viſcera*, and the ſmaller for the fine.

P. Very true, Sir, thus have modern joiners, by their improvements, excelled the firſt makers of ſalt-boxes. Tell me now—What peculiarity do you obſerve in the ſuper-lateral member of the ſalt-box?

S. Whereas all the other members are fixed and ſtationary, with reſpect to each other, the ſuper-lateral is moveable on a pair of hinges.

P. To

P. To what purpoſe is it ſo conſtructed?

S. For the admiſſion, retenſion, and emiſſion of the ſaline particles.

Governor. This is ſufficient. Let us proceed to

SURGERY, AND THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

P. Mention a few of the diſorders to which a ſalt-box is liable.

S. A cracked and leaky fundamental; gaping of the joints in the lateral; luxation of the hinges; and an acceſſion and concretion of filth and foulneſs, external and internal.

P. Very well. How would you treat theſe diſorders? Begin with the firſt.

S. I would caulk the leaky fundamental with pledgets of tow, which I would ſecure in the fiſſure by a ſtrip of linen or paper paſted over. For the ſtarting lateral points, I would adminiſter powerful aſtringents, ſuch as the *gluten cornuoſa*, and would bind the parts together by triple bandages, until the joints ſhould knit.

P. Would you not aſſiſt with chalybeates?

S. I would *attack* the diſeaſe with prepared iron, in doſes proportioned to the *ſtrength* of the parts.

P. How would you manage the luxation of the hinge?

S. I would firſt examine whether it was occaſioned by the ſtarting of the points which annex the proceſſes to the ſupernatural or its antagoniſt; or by a loſs of the *fulcrum*, or by an abſolute fracture of the *ſutures*. In the firſt caſe, I would ſecure the proceſs by a ſcrew: in the ſecond, I would bring the ſutures together, and introduce the fulcrum; and, in the laſt, I would entirely remove the fractured hinge, and ſupply its place, *pro tempore*, with one of leather.

P. Very well, Sir; very well. Now for your treatment in caſe of accumulated foulneſſes, external and internal. But firſt tell me how this foulneſs is contracted.

S. Externally, by the greaſy hands of the cook, and internally, by the ſolutions and adheſion of the ſaline particles.

P. Very true; and now for the cure.

S. I would firſt evacuate the abominable veſſel, through the *primæ viæ*. I would then exhibit detergents and diluents; ſuch as the ſaponaceous preparation, with plenty of *aqua fontana*.

P. Would not *aqua cæleſtis* anſwer better?

S. Yes; plenty of *aqua cæleſtis* with the marine ſand. I would alſo apply the friction-bruſh, with a briſk and ſtrong hand, until the excrementitious concrete ſhould be totally diſſolved and removed.

P. Very proper. What next?

S. I would uſe the cold bath by means of a common pump. I would then apply lintal abſorbents; and finally, exſiccate the body by expoſition, either in the ſun, or before the culinary, or kitchen fire.

P. In what ſituation would you leave the ſuper-lateral valve during the exſiccating operation?

S. I would leave it open to the extent, in order that the rarefied humidities might eſcape from the abominable cavities or ſinuſſes.

CHYMISTRY.

P. You have mentioned the ſaponaceous preparation: how is that procured?

S. By the action of a vegetable alkaline ſalt upon a pinguidinous or unctuous ſubſtance.

P. What is ſalt?

S. It is a ſubſtance *ſui generis*, pungent to the taſte, of an antiſeptic quality; and is produced by chryſtalization, or the evaporation of the fluid in which it is ſuſpended.

P. How many kinds of ſalt occur in a ſalt-box?

S. Two; coarſe and fine.

P. You have ſaid that the ſaponaceous preparation is procured by the action of an alkaline ſalt, upon a pinguidinous or unctuous

unctuous ſubſtance. Deſcribe the proceſs.

S. If a great quantity of ſtrong *lye*, be procured by paſſing water through the wood-aſhes, and if a very large body, of a pinguidinous habit, ſhould be immerſed in this lye, and expoſed to a conſiderable heat; the action of the lye, or rather of the ſalts with which it abounds, upon the pinguidinous body, would cauſe the mixture to coagulate into ſoap.

Notice was given at this inſtant that dinner was on the table: the examination was concluded, and the parties ſeparated; the examiners rejoicing in the anticipation of a feaſt, and the examined happy in finding the fiery trial over.

ON FEMALE ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE FAIR SEX UPON SOCIETY.

OF all the various cauſes which tend to influence our conduct and form our manners, none operate ſo powerfully as the ſociety of the other ſex. If perpetually confined to their company, they infallibly ſtamp upon us effeminacy, and ſome other of the ſignatures of their nature: if conſtantly excluded from it, we contract a roughneſs of behaviour, and ſlovenlineſs of perſon. If we ſpend a reaſonable portion of our time in the company of women, and another in the company of our own ſex, it is then only that we imbibe a proper ſhare of the ſoftneſs of the female, and at the ſame time retain the firmneſs and conſtancy of the male.

Women in all ages have ſet the greateſt value on courage and bravery in the men; and men, in all civiliſed ages and countries, have placed the chiefeſt female excellence in beauty, chaſtity, and a certain nameleſs ſoftneſs and delicacy of perſon and behaviour. The cauſe of this will unfold itſelf in conſidering the nature of the different ſexes. Women, in themſelves weak, timid, and defenceleſs, ſtand in the greateſt need of courage and bravery, to defend them from the aſſaults that may be made on their bodies, or advantages that may be gained over their minds; men, on the other hand, enterpriſing and robuſt, have the greateſt need of female ſoftneſs, to ſmooth their rugged nature, to wear off the aſperities they daily contract in their buſineſs and connections with one another, and by the lenient balm of endearment, to blunt the edge of corroſive care.

When men happen to be ſecluded much from the company of the fair ſex, their ſenſations become leſs delicate, their ſentiments leſs religious, and their paſſions ſeem to have more of the brutal, than thoſe of the reſt of their ſex; circumſtances which appear but too conſpicuous in ſailors, miners, and other people who either ſpend the greateſt part of their time altogether without women, or in the company of ſuch as have loſt every female excellence. Should it be alledged, that theſe alterations are owing to the horrid trade of war, in which ſailors are ſo often engaged, the ſame thing ſhould then be obſerved in ſoldiers. Should we have recourſe to the ſurlineſs of the winds and waves, againſt which they maintain a perpetual combat, though theſe may in ſome meaſure account for their behaviour, yet it will appear to an accurate obſerver, that the ultimate cauſe is to be found only in the want of that ſocial intercourſe with the other ſex, which of all things has the moſt powerful tendency to ſoften and humaniſe the mind.

Women, when abandoned by, or deſpiſing the company of their own ſex, and aſſociate only with ours, ſoon become the roughеſt and moſt uncultivated of the human ſpecies; a fact which the experience of every one muſt have abundantly demonſtrated to him, and which affords the ſtrongeſt poſſible proof of the ſalutary influence of female ſociety. But in order to ſhow more particularly the benefits ariſing from this ſource, let us take a ſhort view of the

ſtate

ſtate of ſociety among the ancients, and then turn our eyes towards thoſe countries, where, at preſent, men and women live almoſt conſtantly ſeparated from each other, and where the men ſeldom or never deign to viſit the women, but to ſhow their authority, or to gratify animal appetite.

When we look back to the more early ages of antiquity, we find but little ſocial intercourſe between the two ſexes, and that, in conſequence thereof, both were leſs amiable in their perſons and manners. In the patriarchal ages, it would ſeem, that the women generally reſided by themſelves, in apartments allotted to them in the back-parts of the tents of their parents and huſbands; a cuſtom long after continued, and in ſome places at this day obſerved, among the deſcendants of the patriarchs; the effects of which, on the tempers and diſpoſitions of the men, and even upon thoſe of the women, were apparent. Neither of the ſexes were lively nor cheerful; the men were cruel, gloomy, treacherous, and revengeful; the women, in a leſſer degree, ſhared all theſe unſocial vices. Many ages elapſed after the times we are ſpeaking of, before women aroſe into conſequence enough to become the companions of an hour devoted to ſociety, as well as of that devoted to love. Even the Babylonians, who appear to have allowed their women more liberty than any of the ancients, ſeem not to have lived with them in a friendly and familiar manner; but the little intercourſe the ſexes had with each other, being ſtill greater than that of the neighbouring nations, they acquired thereby a polith and refinement unknown to any of the people who ſurrounded them. The manners of both ſexes were ſofter, and better calculated to pleaſe, and to cleanlineſs and dreſs they paid more attention. Such were the effects of female ſociety on the Babylonians: but they had not carried it far enough to become properly cultivated.

What a rude and barbarous people the Greeks were, during the heroic ages, we have already ſeen: when we trace them downward to thoſe periods in which they became famous for their knowledge of the arts and ſciences, we find their rudeneſs but a little altered, and their manners ſoftened only a few degrees; it is not therefore arts, ſciences, and learning, but the company of the other ſex only, that forms the manners, and renders the man agreeable. But the company and converſation of that ſex, as we have before related, was among the Greeks ſhamefully neglected; and particularly among the Lacedæmonians, who on that account were the moſt rude and uncivilized of all their neighbours. In their more early periods, the Romans were ſcarcely behind the Greeks in rudeneſs and barbarity; but they were ſome time a community without women, and conſequently without any thing to ſoften the ferocity of male nature. The Sabine virgins, whom they had ſtolen, appear to have infuſed into them the firſt ideas of politeneſs; but as they ſpent the greateſt part of their time in the field, or in the Forum, and in general did not make companions of their wives and daughters, it was many ages before the roughneſs of the warrior, and clownithneſs of the farmer, began to give place to the politeneſs of the gentleman; a revolution of manners, which did not begin to ſhow itſelf till about the time when the Cæſars aſſumed the empire; and from that time the intercourſe between the ſexes became ſo eaſy, and gallantry grew ſo much into faſhion, that the hardy Roman was at length ſoftened down to the delicate voluptuary.

The ſame cauſes exiſted among the nations contemporary with the Romans, and they produced the ſame effects. None of the fierce inhabitants of the North had either time or inclination for the company of their women; and on that account were deſtitute of ornaments and graces, and equally uncultivated in body and mind. Were we to proceed

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on our survey of antiquity, we should find, that it was only a few centuries ago that the fair sex began in Europe to be considered in a rational light. Before the introduction of chivalry, they were looked upon as beings unworthy of the company or attention of the men: by that institution they were raised to the rank of divinities, approached with reverence, and considered as moving in a sphere too exalted for the familiarity of mortal men; and it was only upon the decline of this romantic turn of mind that they began to take that place in the scale of rational beings, for which nature seems to have intended them; to be social companions, to enhance the value of all the pleasures, and alleviate all the pains and ills of life.

From this slight survey of antiquity, let us turn our eyes towards the present state of mankind in the East; where jealousy, that tyrant of the soul, has excluded all the joys and comforts of mixed society: there, we shall not only find the men gloomy, suspicious, cowardly, and cruel, but divested of almost all the finer sentiments that arise from friendship and from love. There, we shall find, that roughness and barbarity have settled their empire, and triumph over the human mind: but there, shall we hardly be able to discover the tender parent, or the indulgent husband; there shall we with difficulty find any of the social virtues, or the sentimental feelings: all these are commonly the offspring of mixed society; and though men may improve their heads in the company of their own sex, we may affirm, that the company and conversation of women alone is the proper school for the heart. Should any one doubt the truth of this, let him turn over a few volumes of the history of any of these nations, where the sexes live excluded from each other, and he will meet with the most ample conviction.

When from these unsocial regions, where, by being deprived of the company of the fair, life is deprived of more than half its joys, we turn ourselves to Europe, we easily discover, that in proportion to the time spent in the conversation of their women, the people are polished and refined; and less so, in proportion as they neglect or despise them. The Russians, Poles, and even the Dutch, pay less attention to their females than any of their neighbours, and are of consequence less distinguished for the graces of their persons, and the feelings of their hearts. The Spaniards, when they formerly had not the benefits of female society, were remarkable for their cruelties: at this period, when locks, bars, and duennas are becoming unfashionable, and women mixing among them, they are full assuming the culture and humanity of the neighbouring nations. So powerful, in short, is the company and conversation of the fair, in diffusing happiness and hilarity, that even the cloud which hangs on the thoughtful brow of an Englishman begins in the present age to brighten, by his devoting to the ladies a larger share of time than was formerly done by his ancestors.

But if we would contemplate the influence of female society in its greatest perfection, we must take a view of the Italians and French; in the last of which, we are constantly presented with tempers so gay and chearful, that we are almost tempted to think them superior to all the ills and accidents of life: among them only we find happiness smiling amid want and poverty; and pleasure and amusement, with all their sportive train, not only attending on the rich and affluent, but on the humble villager, and dancing around the rustic cot. For this fortitude of the French, in supporting their spirits through all the adverse circumstances of this world, for their vivacity and chearfulness of temper, various reasons have been assigned, as the lightness of their food, and salubrity of their air; causes to which a great deal may be justly attributed, but which are undoubtedly much assisted in their operations by the constant mixture of the young and old, and by

by the levity and ſprightlineſs of female converſation; for we ſcruple not to aſſert, that this vivacity of the French ladies, and the conſtant attendance paid them by the men, are the chief cauſes why the cares and ills of life ſit lighter on the ſhoulders of that fantaſtic people, than on thoſe of any other country in the world.

In all other countries, the men make excurſions, and form parties of pleaſure, by themſelves: the French reckon that an excurſion is dull, and that a party of pleaſure cannot deſerve that name, without a mixture of both ſexes join to compoſe it. The French women do not even withdraw from the table after meals; nor do the men diſcover that propenſity to have them diſmiſſed, which we ſo often meet with in Britain, and which is a certain indication, that they either want to debauch themſelves with liquor, or to indulge in thoſe indecencies of diſcourſe, which the company of women always reſtrains. It is alledged by thoſe who have no reliſh for the converſation of the fair ſex, that their company curbs the freedom of ſpeech, and reſtrains the jollity of mirth. But if the converſation and the mirth are decent, and the company are capable of reliſhing any thing but wine, the very reverſe is the caſe; at leaſt, it is always remarkably ſo among the French: nor is any thing more natural; for, the fair ſex in general being leſs diſturbed by the cares and anxieties of life, are not only themſelves more cheerful, but more eager to promote mirth and feſtivity.

But the advantages of female ſociety are not altogether confined to the circumſtances we have now related. It is to the ſocial intercourſe with women, that the men are indebted for every effort they make to pleaſe and be agreeable; and it is to the ambition of pleaſing they owe all their elegance of manners, as well as all the neatneſs and ornaments of dreſs. It is to the ſame cauſe alſo, that they frequently owe their ſobriety and temperance, and conſequently their health; for, to drunkenneſs and irregularity, nothing is ſo effectual a check, as the company of modeſt women; inſomuch that it is but ſeldom we find a man ſo loſt to ſhame, as to get drunk when he is in, or to go into their company.

In our ſex, there is a kind of conſtitutional or maſculine pride, which hinders us from yielding, in points of knowledge or of honour, to each other. Though this may be deſigned by nature for ſeveral uſeful purpoſes, yet it is often the ſource alſo of a variety of evils, the moſt dangerous to the peace of ſociety: but we lay it entirely aſide in our connections with women, and with pleaſure ſubmit to ſuch dictates and behaviour from their ſex, as from our own would call up every iraſcible particle of our blood, and inflame every ungovernable paſſion. This accuſtomed ſubmiſſion gives a new and leſs imperious turn to our ideas, teaches us to obey where we were uſed to command, and to reaſon where we uſed to be in a paſſion; to conſider as only good-breeding and complaiſance, that which before we looked upon as the moſt abject and unbecoming meanneſs: and thus the ſtern ſeverity of the male is ſoftened and rendered agreeable by the gentleneſs peculiar to the female nature. Hence we may reſt aſſured, that it is the converſation of virtuous and ſenſible women only, that can properly fit us for ſociety; and that, by abating the ferocity of our more iraſcible paſſions, can lead us on to that gentleneſs of deportment, diſtinguiſhed by the name of humanity. The tenderneſs we have for them ſoftens the ruggedneſs of our nature; and the virtues we aſſume in order to make a better figure in their eyes, ſometimes become ſo habitual to us, that we never afterwards lay them aſide.

We are aware, that in this country it is too much the faſhion to ſuppoſe that books, and the company of men only, are neceſſary to furniſh every qualification requiſite for the ſcholar and the gentleman; but we would deſire

such as are of this opinion, to compare the generality of the gentlemen of this country, to those of France and Italy; and they will find, that though we perhaps excel them in deepness of thought and solidity of judgment, we are greatly their inferiors in urbanity, in address, and knowledge of the world: for though books may furnish proper ideas, and experience improve the understanding, it is only the company and acquaintance of the ladies, which can bestow that easiness of address by which the fine gentleman is distinguished from the mere scholar and man of business. The French and Italians educate their nobility in the drawing-room, at the toilette, and places of public amusement, where they are constantly in the company of women. The English educate theirs at the college, and at Newmarket, where books, grooms, and jockies, are their only companions: the former are often the most fantastical of beings; the latter, the most ignorant, imperious, and surly: something between these two extremes of education, while it preserved the dignity and firmness of the man, might infuse a proper quantity of the softness and address of the woman.

When we look a few centuries backward to those periods, when, even, in Europe, there was but little intercourse between the sexes, we find that the men were hardly ruder in their manners than in their persons; they wore long beards, which totally covered the chin, and often hung a great way down the breast. As the ladies began to have more influence, beards were mutilated down to muitachoes, though the learned exclaimed against the horrid innovation, as discovering a taste which tended more to gratify the women, than to keep up the dignity of the masculine countenance. But as the gentlemen of the three learned professions were supposed to be endowed with, or at least to stand in need of, more wisdom than other people,—and as the longest beard had always been supposed to sprout from the wisest chin,—to supply this mark of distinction which they had lost, they contrived to smother up their heads in enormous quantities of frizzled hair, that they might bear the greater resemblance to an owl, the bird sacred to wisdom and Minerva. Such professional wigs, however, were long an object of the ridicule of wits, and the dislike of the women, who, to the honour of their taste and influence, have, in the present age, banished by far the greater part of them.

Man, secluded from the company of women, is not only a rough and uncultivated, but a dangerous animal to society; for, in such a situation they naturally form notions of the happiness they would derive from them, of the most wild and romantic nature: these notions disarm their virtue, and make them fall an easy prey to the first rude invader. From this cause it happens, that, in spite of cautious parents and jealous husbands, and of locks, bars, and eunuchs, the chastity of the women is less secure in such countries, than where the sexes live free and easy together. We may therefore assert that the benefits of mixed society are not confined to the men alone, but extend to the women also; infuse into their minds a power of checking the attacks of insolence, and by making man the object of their daily converse, make him less valuable, and consequently less dangerous, either to their virtue or their happiness; and we may further aver, that this society teaches the men to regulate and govern their passions with greater propriety, as nothing can be more certain, than that rape, adultery, and every thing that follow them, are more common in countries where the sexes live separate, than where they enjoy the company of each other.

There is nothing by which the happiness of individuals and of society is so much promoted, as by constant efforts to please; and these efforts are in

a great meaſure only produced by the company of women; for men, by themſelves, relax in almoſt every particular of good breeding and complaiſance, and appear the creatures of mere nature; but no ſooner does a woman appear, than the ſcene is changed, and they become emulous to ſhow all their good qualifications. It is by the arts of pleaſing only, that women can attain to any degree of conſequence or of power; and it is by pleaſing only, that they can hope to become objects of love and affection; attainments which, as they are of all others the moſt dear to them, prompt them to cultivate moſt aſſiduouſly the arts of pleaſing; arts for which they are well qualified by nature. In their forms lovely, in their manners ſoft and engaging, ſuch as they are by nature and by art, that they can infuſe by their ſmiles, by their air and addreſs, a thouſand nameleſs ſweets into ſociety, which without them would be inſipid and barren of ſentiment and of feeling. But to enjoy any pleaſure in perfection, we muſt never be ſatiated with it; and therefore it requires more than common prudence in a woman, to be much in company, and ſtill retain that deference and reſpect which we would voluntarily pay to her, were we ſeldomer indulged with her preſence. A few centuries ago, women were rarely acceſſible, but, ſhut up in houſes and caſtles, living retired from the buſtle of the world. When they deigned to ſhow themſelves, they were approached as divinities: a tranſient view of them often ſet the heart on fire; and their ſmiles conferred a happineſs, and raiſed an enthuſiaſtic ardour, of which at this period we can hardly form any idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the ſexes mixed together with leſs ceremony, women began to be ſeen with leſs trepidation, approached with leſs deference, and ſunk in their value as they became objects of greater familiarity. Nor was this peculiar to the times we are delineating: the ſame effect always has, and always will happen from the ſame cauſe; let the other ſex, therefore, learn this inſtructive leſſon from it, that half the eſteem and veneration we ſhow them, is owing to their modeſty and reſerve; and that a contrary conduct may make the moſt enchanting goddeſs degenerate in our eyes to a mere woman, with all the frailties of mortality about her. The forward beauty, whoſe face is known in every walk and in every public place, may be given as a toaſt, and have her name inſcribed on the windows of a tavern: but ſhe rarely ever becomes an object of eſteem, or is ſolicited to be a companion for life. A. B.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PECULIARITIES RELATIVE TO PLANTS AND BIRDS IN AFRICA.

I CANNOT help expreſſing my regret that Sparmann, who was ſo little preſſed for time when he undertook his journey, or Paterſon, who ſeems to have travelled poſt, and as a man eager to finiſh his expedition, had not formed the deſign of penetrating into the country of the Kabobiquas, and as far even as the mountains of the Houzouanas.

What treaſures would theſe learned botaniſts have found there! And what riches might they not have brought away with them!

I have myſelf, indeed, but a few ſcore drawings, to prove what ſcience might have gained by their means: yet I invite other travellers to undertake what my little knowledge of botany prevented me from performing; and I dare promiſe them before hand the moſt ſplendid ſucceſs. But at the ſame time I muſt tell them, that they ought to dedicate ſeveral years to their reſearches, without which it will be impoſſible for them to accompliſh their purpoſe to any great extent.

It is not in Africa as in what are called the temperate countries of Europe. In theſe, nature gives the earth to vegetate part of the year only, while,

during the other part, it is dead and lifeleſs. In Africa, on the contrary, there is no interruption. The ſoil, warmed by the continual heat, is always fertile; and every month yields its plants, its flowers, and its fruits. Nor is there, as in Europe, a gradual developement and regular ſucceſſion. It is not the ſeaſon, nor is it the greater or leſs propinquity of the equator, that occaſions a more or leſs abundant vegetation. The ſun itſelf, elſewhere conſidered as the primary cauſe of fertility, is here the ſecondary only! Its heat, it is true, is aſſiſting to the birth, growth, and ripening of vegetables; but it is the rains more particularly that occaſion them to ſpring up and unfold themſelves, that determine in great meaſure the place and time of their appearance, and cauſe them to ſhow themſelves in one place ſooner than in another. Now as the rains themſelves are owing to the ſituation of the mountains which attract the clouds, it follows, that they may be very unequally diſtributed, and that one ſpot may be deluged with them, while another, properly watered, ſhall diſplay a vigorous ſtate of vegetation, and a third, dry and parched, exhibit only the image of death and deſolation.

From this fortuitous occurrence of the rains, ſome vegetables have a ſort of accidental ſucceſſion, according to the ſpots on which they grow, that naturally they ought not to have. Thus in one place a ſpecies of flower has juſt blown, which farther on appeared ſix weeks before, and which, ten leagues farther ſtill, will perhaps not bloſſom in leſs than two months. In Africa, nature is always alive, and her action never benumbed by cold: but it is neceſſary to be on the watch for her; and the botaniſt who traverſes the country, without reſiding in it a conſiderable time, muſt expect only the fortune of the day, and will of courſe bring away with him no other collection than what is afforded him by chance.

At the Cape are daily proofs of what I have ſaid. That colonies have long ago been viſited by amateurs of flowers and ſkilful botaniſts; yet every new comer finds ſomething with which to enrich his garden or his herbal. As it happens, perhaps, that no one arrives at the ſame place, under the ſame circumſtances, and at the ſame period as another, each meets with plants which they who preceded him neither knew, nor had the power of knowing. The two naturaliſts I mentioned above have enriched ſcience by new diſcoveries, though they came after ſo many others.

Though the majority of theſe ſucceſſive journeys were made in a ſhort ſpace of time, they have contributed nevertheleſs to extend our knowledge, and increaſe the treaſures of natural hiſtory. What then would be effected, ſhould a man of information repair to ſome fertile and more diſtant ſpot, and remain a whole year, ſo as to ſee all that nature produces there blow in ſucceſſion under his eye!

What I have ſaid concerning plants is with equal truth applicable to birds; for the influence of the rains, which accelerates or retards the unfolding of the former, cannot fail to occaſion great difference in the laying, incubation, and moulting of the latter.

That I may render a double ſervice to perſons attempting a ſimilar enterprize to mine, I ſhall inſert here a remark, which I conſider as important, and that may ſave them from many miſtakes; which is, that the variation which is obſerved to take place in the ſame ſpecies of plants, according to the difference of age, of time, and of place, takes place alſo among the feathered tribe.

This accidental and tranſitory diſſimilitude is ſometimes ſo great, that a perſon would ſuppoſe himſelf to ſee individuals totally different; and I have known men learned in books and ſyſtems, as much deceived in this reſpect as others. One of theſe cloſet naturaliſts, for inſtance, ſhewed me four birds as ſo many different ſpecies, and even

even as not belonging to the ſame genus, with which I was well acquainted, and which I knew to be the ſame bird, only of different ages.

In the firſt place, every male, when young, has the ſame plumage as his mother; and it is only as he grows older that he aſſumes that of his ſex. I will not venture to affirm, that this is an univerſal and invariable rule; but I have hitherto met with no exception to it, whereas I have verified it, by my own obſervation, in more than a thouſand different ſpecies.

Many females too, when they grow ſo old as to ceaſe laying eggs, undergo a ſimilar change, and aſſume the more ſplendid colours belonging to the male of the ſpecies, which they retain during the remainder of their lives. This fact is ſtrikingly perceptible in thoſe ſpecies in which the male and female very much differ in their colour; as the golden pheaſant of China, for inſtance, now ſo common in our aviaries, in which the change takes place. I have obſerved the ſame tranſmutation in many other birds, of which I ſhall ſpeak elſewhere. In ſome ſpecies, and thoſe not few in number, the male alone regularly changes his colour, and aſſumes once in a twelvemonth the plumage of the female; ſo that at a certain period of the year all the birds of this ſpecies appear to be females. I have in my poſſeſſion ſpecimens of more than fifty of theſe changing ſpecies, in all their tranſitions from one hue to another; but the one in which it appears moſt extraordinary, is an African bunting, known by the name of *veuve à épaulettes rouges* *. The female of this beautiful bird has the ſimple colours of the ſkylark, and a ſhort horizontal tail, like that of almoſt all other birds: the male, on the contrary, is wholly black, except at the ſhoulder of the wing, where there is a large red patch; and his tail is long, ample, and vertical, like that of the common cock. But this brilliant plumage and fine vertical tail ſubſiſt only during the ſeaſon of love, which continues ſix months. This period over, he lays aſide his ſplendid habiliments, and aſſumes the more modeſt dreſs of his mate. The moſt extraordinary circumſtance is, that the vertical tail alſo changes to a horizontal one, and the male ſo exactly reſembles the female, that it is not poſſible to diſtinguiſh them from each other.

The female has her turn. When ſhe reaches a certain age, and has loſt the faculty of propagating the ſpecies, ſhe clothes herſelf for the remainder of her days in the garb which the male had temporarily aſſumed; her tail, like his at that period, grows long, and, like his alſo, from horizontal becomes vertical.

The birds of this ſpecies aſſociate together, live in a ſort of republic, and build their neſts near to each other. The ſociety uſually conſiſts of about fourſcore females: but whether, by a particular law of nature, more females are produced than males, or for any other reaſon of which I am ignorant, there are never more than twelve or fifteen males to this number of females, who have them in common.

All that I have here written I have read in the great book of nature. Such obſervations, perhaps, have no great merit, and I conſider them myſelf as of little value: but they are at leaſt accurate; and the critics who have been deſirous of giving me their advice have neither found, nor will be able to find, ſimilar ones, either among their inventors of ſyſtems, or in the books of writers whoſe excurſions have never extended beyond the walls of a cloſet.

From Vaillant's New Travels into Africa.

* See Buffon's Planches Enluminées, No. 635. V. The orange-ſhouldered bunting. Latham's Synopſis, vol. ii. page 184.

SOME

SOME ACCOUNT OF GIPSIES, PARTICULARLY NEAR LONDON.

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF MARGARET FINCH THEIR QUEEN.

A FEW leading facts relating to this extraordinary race of people, who are ſcattered over moſt parts of Europe, Aſia, and America, will, it is preſumed, not be unacceptable to my readers. The gipſies are called, on moſt parts of the continent, *Cingari*, or *Zingari*, the Spaniards call them *Gitanos*. It is not certain when they firſt appeared in Europe; but mention is made of them in Hungary and Germany, ſo early as the year 1417. Within ten years afterward, we hear of them in France, Switſerland, and Italy *. The date of their arrival in England is more uncertain: it is moſt probable, that it was not till near a century afterward. In the year 1530, they are thus ſpoken of in the penal ſtatutes: "Foraſmuch as before this time, divers and many outlandiſh people, calling themſelves Egyptians, uſing no craft nor feat of merchandiſe, have come into this realm, gone from ſhire to ſhire, and place to place, in great company, and uſed great, ſubtil and crafty means to deceive the people; bearing them in hand that they, by palmiſtry, could tell men's and women's fortunes; and ſo, many times, by craft and ſubtility, have deceived the people of their money; and alſo have committed many heinous felonies and robberies, to the great hurt and deceit of the people they have come among," &c. This is the preamble to an act, by which the gipſies were ordered to quit the realm under heavy penalties. Two ſubſequent acts paſſed in 1555 and 1563, made it death for them to remain in the kingdom; and it remains on record, that thirteen were executed under theſe acts, in the county of Suffolk, a few years before the Reſtoration. It was not till about the year 1783, that they were repealed. The gipſies were expelled France in 1560, and Spain in 1591: but it does not appear that they have been extirpated in any country. Their collective numbers, in every quarter of the globe, have been calculated at 7 or 800,000 †. They are moſt numerous in Aſia, and in the northern parts of Europe. Various have been the opinions relative to their origin. That they came from Egypt, has been the moſt prevalent. This opinion (which has procured them here the name of Gipſies, and in Spain that of *Gitanos*) aroſe from ſome of the firſt who arrived in Europe pretending that they came from that country; which they did, perhaps, to heighten their reputation for ſkill in palmiſtry and the occult ſciences. It is now, I believe, pretty generally agreed, that they came originally from Hindoſtan; ſince their language ſo far coincides with the Hindoſtanic, that even now, after a lapſe of more than three centuries, during which they have been diſperſed in various foreign countries, nearly one half of their words are preciſely thoſe of Hindoſtan ‡; and ſcarcely any variation is to be found in vocabularies procured from the gipſies in Turkey, Hungary, Germany, and thoſe in England ‖. Their manners, for the moſt part, coincide, as well as their language, in eve-

* See Grellman's Hiſtory of the Gipſies, tranſlated by Raper, pages 93, 94.

† Ibid, page 7.

‡ Grellman's opinion ſeems extremely plauſible, that they are of the loweſt caſt of Indians, called *Suders*, and that they left India when Timur Beg ravaged that country, in 1408 and 1409, putting to death immenſe numbers of all ranks of people.

‖ Mr Marſden firſt made inquiries among the Engliſh Gipſies concerning their language. See Archæologia, vol. ii. page 382—386. Mr Coxe communicated a vocabulary of words uſed by thoſe of Hungary. See the ſame volume of the Archæologia, page 387. Vocabularies of the German Gipſies may be ſeen in Grellman's book. Any perſon wiſhing to be convinced of this ſimilarity of language, and being poſſeſſed of a vocabulary of words uſed in Hindoſtan, may be ſatisfied of its truth by converſing with the firſt Gipſey he meets.

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ry quarter of the globe where they are found; being the ſame idle, wandering ſet of beings, and ſeldom profeſſing any oſtenſible mode of livelihood, except that of fortune-telling. Their religion is always that of the country in which they reſide; and they are no great frequenters either of moſques or churches, they generally conform to rites and ceremonies as they find them eſtabliſhed. Grellman ſays, that in Germany they ſeldom think of any marriage ceremony; but their children are baptized, and the mothers churched. In England their children are baptized, and their dead buried, according to the rites of the church; perhaps the marriage ceremony is not much more regarded than in Germany; but it is certain that they are ſometimes married in churches. Upon the whole, we may certainly, as Grellman ſays, "regard the gipſies as a ſingular phenomenon in Europe. For the ſpace of between three and four hundred years they have gone wandering about like pilgrims and ſtrangers, yet neither time nor example has made in them any alteration: they remain ever, and every where, what their fathers were: Africa makes them no blacker, no does Europe make them whiter."

Margaret Finch was buried October 24, 1740, at Beckenham, in Kent. This remarkable perſon lived to the age of 109 years. She was one of the people called gipſies, and had the title of their queen. After travelling over various parts of the kingdom, during the greater part of a century, ſhe ſettled at Norwood; whither her great age, and the fame of her fortune-telling attracted numerous viſitors. From a habit of ſitting on the ground, with her chin reſting on her knees, the ſinews at length became ſo contracted, that ſhe could not riſe from that poſture. After her death they were obliged to incloſe her body in a deep ſquare box. Her funeral was attended by two mourning coaches, a ſermon was preached upon the occaſion; and a great concourſe of people attended the ceremony. There is an engraved portrait of Margaret Finch, from a drawing made in 1739. Her picture adorns the ſign of a houſe of public entertainment in Norwood, called the Gipſy-houſe, which is ſituated on a ſmall green, in a valley, ſurrounded by woods. On this green, a few families of gipſies have pitched their tents, for a great number of years, during the ſummer ſeaſon. In the winter, they either procure lodgings in London, or take up their abode in barns, in ſome of the more diſtant counties. In a cottage adjoining the Gipſy-houſe, lives an old woman, granddaughter of *queen* Margaret, who inherits her title. She is niece to *queen* Bridget, who was buried at Dulwich *. Her rank ſeems to be merely titular. I do not find that the gipſies pay her any particular reſpect: or that ſhe differs in any other reſpect than that of being a houſeholder from the reſt of her tribe.

* See Lyſons, vol. i. page 107.

From Lyſon's Environs of London.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE ACCOUNT GIVEN OF THE POLICE OF LONDON.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 108.

IN the firſt place, however, I ought to premiſe, that when the number of perſons who earn their livelihood by diſhoneſt means, are eſtimated at the above number, it does not follow, that even among theſe there are not many who purſue an improper method of getting their bread, without the guilt of being conſcious they are doing what is wrong, and ſome among them who, notwithſtanding the buſineſs they follow, may not be in ſome reſpects ſtrictly legal, cannot be accuſed of depravity of heart, or wilful neglect of the duties of life in other reſpects. Secondly, it muſt be premiſed, that ſuppoſing this whole number to be alike wicked, it is not meant that all the reſt of the inhabitants

of

of the metropolis are immaculate. This list principally includes those who are breakers of the laws of man; and this remark would seem to make against my argument, but perhaps we may now discover some things which will rather confirm it.

There are two principal articles, in which London excels every city in the known world, I mean in the number of its *places of public worship*, and of *public charity*. These are two respects in which it may challenge a comparison with any city of ancient or modern times. We know that no such place now exists, and history does not inform us that there ever did.

And first, sir, with regard to places of public worship. I must here go back a little to trace the progressional rise of these, compared with the population at different periods. I shall, however, go no farther back than the commencement of the present century. In 1708, then, the population of the metropolis (which always includes the suburbs) was estimated at five hundred thirty-four thousand and forty souls. There were then only one church and about twenty chapels, beside the two cathedrals. When Maitland's history was last published, about thirty years ago, the number of inhabitants was estimated at seven hundred twenty-five thousand, nine hundred and three souls. Beside the churches, he reckons sixty-eight chapels, and one hundred and thirty-six meeting houses.

In the present year, the author of the treatise on the police gives the following statement:

Of the established religion.

1 Cathedral, dedicated to St Paul
1 Abbey church, Westminster.
114 Parish churches.
130 Chapels, and chapels of ease.

246

Meeting-houses for dissenters are 207, consisting of 82 chapels for Non-conformists and Presbyterians, 56 for Independents of different classes, 23 for Anabaptists, 32 for Quakers, 6 for Nonjurors, 4 for Muggletonions, and 4 for Roman Catholics.

The chapels and meeting-houses for foreigners are 43, consisting of 8 chapels for French protestants, 8 for Germans, 6 for Dutch, 5 for Swedish, 4 for Danish, and 4 for Helvetical protestants, 6 for Roman Catholics, and 4 for the Russian, or Greek church. 6 synagogues for the Jewish religion.

In all five hundred and two places of religious worship, to a population of one million two hundred and fifty souls. The erecting of these, it is obvious, has more than kept pace with the increase of population. It would perhaps be impossible, at least it would be very difficult, to estimate the population of our churches, that is, to count the respective congregations. Less necessary is it to enter into any discussion respecting the various religious tenets, which may be more or less earnestly inculcated in these different places. Suffice it to observe, that in the general doctrines of Christianity, in what more immediately relates to a virtuous life and conduct, they are all agreed; and can it be supposed that their influence in this respect will be small? Is it not fairer to suppose that it must, though perhaps by slow and imperceptible degrees, keep among all classes of people a high sense of moral and religious duty, that it must be a very strong check upon public licentiousness, and improve the general manners of society? Nay, that it actually produces this effect, may, I humbly presume, be proved from the very increase of places of worship. Of the 502 enumerated, more than half have been built and are supported by voluntary subscription, by the subscription of persons who, over and above what they expend in this way, are also compelled by law to bear their part in the expence of supporting the places of worship belonging to the established church. Many of them have been undertaken likewise (that do belong to the established church) from the generous consideration,

tion, that when a neighbourhood becomes populous, it ſhould have a place of public worſhip conveniently adapted to its ſituation. Of the other chapels, likewiſe, which belong more properly to diſſenters of different deſcriptions, there are many in which ſome of the forms of the eſtabliſhed religion are kept up, and in moſt of them its eſſential doctrines; in all, I truſt, the ſpirit of one Chriſtian ſyſtem.

The influence of ſo great a force, embodied to ſupport religion and morality, muſt be great. It has a ſenſible effect upon the public judgment of morals. Every crime is publicly accompanied with ſentiments of abhorrence. And this, as Mr Paley obſerves, is important. For, adds he, without the occaſional correction which public opinion receives, by referring to ſome fixed ſtandard of morality, no man can tell into what extravagancies it might wander. Aſſaſſination might become as honourable as dueiling; unnatural crimes be accounted as venial, as fornication was wont to be accounted. In this way it is poſſible, that many may be kept in order by Chriſtianity, who are not themſelves Chriſtians. They may be guided by the rectitude which it communicates to public opinion. Their conſciences may ſuggeſt their duty truly, and they may aſcribe theſe ſuggeſtions to a moral ſenſe, or to the native capacity of the human intellect, when in fact they are nothing more than the public opinion reflected from their own minds; an opinion in a conſiderable degree modified by the leſſons of Chriſtianity. Certain it is, ſays Dr Clark, and this is a great deal to ſay, that the generality even of the meaneſt and moſt vulgar and ignorant people, have truer and worthier notions of God, more juſt and right apprehenſions concerning his attributes and perfections, a deeper ſenſe of the difference of good and evil, a greater regard to moral obligations, and to the plain and moſt neceſſary duties of life, and a more firm and univerſal expectation of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, than, in any heathen country, any conſiderable number of men were found to have had.

Now, ſir, if there be any ſound reaſoning in theſe paſſages, it muſt apply with particular force to the caſe of a metropolis, where ſo great a ſtand is continually made for the ſupport of the moral ſyſtem, and where a conſciouſneſs of the exiſtence of a vaſt concentrated maſs of evil has induced good men in all ages, and we find, by hiſtory, in regular progreſſion, to obviate that evil, by placing againſt it every means of public inſtruction. What if my partiality to London ſhould lead me farther, and even to ſtate, that it is here only where daily and hourly acceſs may be had to religious worſhip! Yet I may aſſert this without the riſk of contradiction. How many large diſtricts are there in Great Britain nearly as poorly ſupplied in this reſpect as the countries where Chriſtianity never entered! This is a fact which has long been lamented, and for which, of late years, ſome remedies have been propoſed and adopted. But it is in London only, where religious inſtruction is rendered ſo convenient as to leave them without all excuſe who reject it.

Of late we have been alarmed for the exiſtence of religious principles. Revelation has been attacked in various ſhapes. But the alarm, I truſt, has little foundation, and the miſchief will be very inconſiderable. If able enemies have aſſailed it, more able defenders have appeared, and the eſſentials remain upon too ſolid a foundation to be ſhaken by a revival of arguments long ago refuted, or by ſneering and contempt, which betray the want of all argument.

But not to digreſs too far, I proceed to the ſecond reſpect in which this city evinces a goodneſs which, I hope, will plead for it againſt the maſs of enormity ſaid to exiſt.—This is, the number of inſtitutions of a charitable nature. Having extended my letter farther than I intended, I muſt be brief on this ſubject. Omitting, therefore, minute cal-

culations, I am enabled to ſtate, upon the authority of the author already mentioned, that no leſs a ſum than *ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand* pounds are expended annually in the city of London, in legal aſſeſſments and voluntary contributions for the poor, and in benevolent inſtitutions and eſtabliſhments for their comfort and convenience, including private charities. In this ſtatement are reckoned 120 aſylums (under various names) for the indigent and helpleſs; 17 hoſpitals for ſick, lame, and diſeaſed, and for pregnant women; 13 diſpenſaries for the ſame purpoſes, and 114 inſtitutions for charitable and humane purpoſes of various deſcriptions, including the public companies of London, who give in charity above ſeventy-five thouſand pounds per annum.

Theſe are circumſtances, ſir, that ought to be generally known, and that for want of being known, occaſion many to dwell too much on the ſhadowy ſide of human conduct. It is in vain to ſay, that much abuſe prevails in the diſtribution of ſuch charities, and that the ſyſtem of ſome of them is bad. This cannot abate the praiſe due to the benevolent contributors, and it is from that I argue in favour of the preſent ſtate of ſociety in the metropolis. From a ſociety thus connected, by beneficence on the one hand, and gratitude on the other, much good may be expected to flow, if we will only be ſenſible of ſuch advantages, reflect on the great ſource of the wiſdom and goodneſs which prevails, and be careful not to neglect thoſe means of moral and religious improvement, which are ſo much more in number and importance than in any other part of the known world. I hope, too, as I have derived great pleaſure and ſatisfaction to myſelf from collecting theſe eſtimates, I may impart ſome part of that ſatisfaction to your readers, relax ſomewhat of the ſeverity of thoſe who are diſpoſed to view the ſociety of a metropolis in a bad light, and who have allowed their minds to dwell too long upon one ſide only of the queſtion, without, perhaps, having an opportunity to ſurvey the other. I am, Sir,

LONDINENSIS.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ON VULGAR PREJUDICES.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Mar.* 1797.

IF the following juvenile eſſay, intended to illuſtrate the abſurdity of vulgar prejudices, comes within the plan of your publication, I requeſt you will give it a place. ANTI PREJUDICE.

EVERY falſe notion is called by the logicians a *prejudice*. but there are many falſe notions which are legitimately drawn from the premiſſes that are in our poſſeſſion; and yet no man will call them prejudices. For inſtance, that the ſun and moon are flat, and only a few inches broad; that the ſun moves round the earth; that ſmoke is an exception from the general law of gravitation, and naturally aſcends; theſe were concluſions which unenlightened men properly drew from their limited knowledge. I would confine the term *Prejudice*, therefore, to ſuch opinions as are taken up without the ſmalleſt foundation in reaſon, or in the teſtimony of our ſenſes; to ſuch as have no evidence whatever to ſupport them. Common uſe limits the term ſtill farther, namely, to *practical opinions*, which, though in themſelves falſe, are deeply rivetted in the mind. The moſt remarkable of theſe are, 1*ſt*, Such as are taken up from accidental and arbitrary aſſociations; 2*dly*, From the diſpoſition of our own minds, to view things in a particular light; and 3*dly*, From prevailing opinion. Theſe ſources of prejudices have an unhappy influence on all men, eſpecially thoſe who are not accuſtomed to reflection. I will in this eſſay endeavour to illuſtrate them, and point out their foundation in human nature. Man is formed to act as to the future

future from his obſervation of the paſt. But ſo unreaſonably ſtrong is this propenſity, that untutored minds ſeldom wait for regular experience to confirm or limit the impreſſion they have received from a ſingle obſervation; but conceive every conjunction of events, which are merely accidental, to imply a neceſſary connection. Firſt impreſſions are always the ſtrongeſt; and if any feeling of the mind, ſuch as hope or fear, be roufed by the event, the belief is confirmed, that it will always happen in the manner we firſt ſaw it: Conſequently, if any of the obſerved relative circumſtances, as time, place, or caſual coincident of any kind, again occur, this circumſtance is apprehended as the ſign, that the event itſelf, and every thing connected with it, will certainly happen. This is a pregnant ſource of many ſuperſtitious obſervances, and of all the common notions of good and bad luck prevalent in the world. I will not ſow my field to-day, ſays the farmer; why? becauſe I recollect ſowing laſt year on ſuch another gloomy day, and we had a very bad harveſt. I don't know, he'll ſay again, who will be my firſt foot to-morrow, when I am going to market: I wiſh I may not meet neighbour Thomas again; I ſcarce got half price for my goods laſt fair for him. Such ſagacious obſervations are prevalent even in the preſent day. And it is wonderful how fertile the imagination is in collecting every trifling coincident, and making it the foundation of future conduct. What other cauſe can we aſſign for the arts of fortune-tellers and aſtrologers, which obtained ſo much currency in the ancient world; and which the progreſs of knowledge and civilization cannot wholly ſuppreſs. Different reaſons may be given why an increaſe of light has not proportionably diſpelled theſe ſuperſtitions: 1*ſt*, The anxiety of diving into futurity, ſhuts up the mind againſt reaſon; 2*dly*, It may be owing to confirmed habit, which influences belief as powerfully as a regular courſe of experience; or 3*dly*, Perhaps to the general connection of theſe practices with religion, which is known to ſanctify every abſurdity.

We may obſerve, that aſſociation not only influences belief, but alſo our affections and paſſions. Affection and paſſion ought certainly to be ſuited to the natural qualities of their objects, and proportioned to their value or importance. But the experience of every day ſhows us, that perſons feelings are roufed by things which are in their own nature perfectly indifferent; and that one ſet of paſſions are connected with objects which ought to excite thoſe of an oppoſite nature. All adventitious emotions of this kind are known by the name of *predelictions* and *antipathies*. And the moſt pregnant ſource of them is arbitrary aſſociation.

A feeling which was caſually connected with any object, becomes ever after uniformly aſſociated with it. A vial that once contained a naſeous drug, continues to naſeate, after it is waſhed and clean; and the unhappy doctor who adminiſtered it, may come under the ſame diſlike. All antipathies to particular kinds of food are to be traced to the ſame ſource. If the ſtomach happen to be put into diſorder for once, by an exceſſive uſe of a favourite diſh, we naturally loath it at firſt, from the harm it occaſioned; but we never ſtop here: we loath it capriciouſly ever after.

This is what is called in the Scotch dialect, getting a *ſtaw* of a thing, to which I know no equivalent phraſe in the Engliſh. A child is prudently permitted to eat as much jelly as he can ſwallow; for he turns ſick, and it is preſumed he will not aſk his mamma for jelly again. There are many of theſe capricious averſions, however, which remain through life impenetrable myſteries, not only to others, but even to the perſons themſelves who indulge them. Certain diſeaſes, particularly of the nervous ſort, may occaſion ſome; uncommon frights, when the object which cauſed them happens innocently to preſent itſelf, are known to create others. Thus

on the appearance of a cat, many are terrified and thrown into fainting fits. Some will ſicken or faint at the ſmell of cheeſe, or at the ſight of a ſheep's head. When once theſe feelings have been aſſociated (no matter how) with their objects, habit ſo confirms it, that the one will uniformly follow the other when preſented to view.

Particular prepoſſeſſions derived from mere aſſociation, are not ſo numerous as the claſs of antipathies. Suppoſed evils, it would ſeem, raiſe alarms much ſooner than ſuppoſed good allures. Examples of theſe, however, are not far to ſeek for. All of us may perhaps remember of taking a fancy for a particular colour or make of our coat, becauſe they have been adopted by a favourite acquaintance. The judgment is eaſily warped by the aſſociation. That which was once ugly or perfectly indifferent, becomes, in our conception, beautiful and dignifying. We transfer the qualities of our friend to the coat he wears. We pay the ſame reſpect and adulation to the houſe, the dreſs, or the ſtaff, that we do to their owner. Arbitrary aſſociation is the real cauſe why every new faſhion, however fantaſtical and diſagreeable at firſt, ſoon comes into general vogue and to be reliſhed. Any thing practiſed by thoſe called *the great* or *faſhionable*, to whom we look up as the ſtandard of elegance and taſte, is accounted elegant and beautiful. From the ſame principle, real deformities in the moral character, of thoſe who are generally eſteemed and admired, are ſo aſſociated with their good qualities, as to be admired and imitated as real virtues. The vices of the faſhionable world, which are termed qualities of a man of ſpirit and honour, derive their currency from this ſource alſo.

(*To be continued.*)

GLEANINGS.

DR JOHNSON tells us in the life of Waller, that celebrated Engliſh poet, that ſome time before his death he made a journey to Windſor, to conſult Sir Charles Scarborough about a ſwelling he had in his legs.—"I came," ſaid he, "to you as an old friend, as well as a Phyſician, to aſk what this ſwelling means?"—"Why to deal plainly with you," ſaid Sir Charles, "your blood will run no longer;"—upon which, continues the Doctor, Waller repeated a paſſage from Virgil, retired to his native ſeat, and ſoon after died.

Now what this paſſage from Virgil was, neither the Doctor nor Waller's other biographers have told us; however, he himſelf has left us the Paraphraſe of it in the following lines, which were amongſt the laſt of this bard's productions:

"The ſeas are quiet when the winds give o'er;
So calm are we, when paſſions are no more:
For then we know how vain it were to boaſt
Of fleeting things ſo certain to be loſt.
Clouds of affection from our younger eyes
Conceal that emptineſs which age deſcries:
The ſoul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Lets in new light thro' chinks that time has made.
Stronger by weakneſs, wiſer men become
As they draw near to their eternal home;
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That ſtand upon the threſhold of the new."

TASTE is a ſecond conſcience, that diſtates in all matters that are external to the heart, and properly belong to the head. A good conſcience and a good taſte very often go together. There have been few inſtances of very wicked men who had a taſte for the beauties of nature or art, for poetry, painting, or muſic. There is always ſomething low and ſenſual about ſuch, which depraves taſte.

THERE are few men who like it to be known what they are worth. They have no objection to your ſaying that they are worth two thouſand a year, or that they are in a "capital way," or the firſt in their buſineſs—but the exact ſum is what they with to hide—even from themſelves; and hence it is, that ſo many men in trade fail a great deal later than they ought to do. They "love darkneſs rather than light," and have a wonderful knack at putting off the evil day, till it becomes both day and night to them.

A

A VENETIAN STORY.

FROM ESSAYS BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN AT EXETER.

NO one, acquainted with the Venetian ſtate, can be a ſtranger to the exceſſive jealouſy of its government.—And the ſecrecy and celerity with which perſons (*ſuſpected* only of intermeddling in ſtate affairs) are puniſhed, have peculiarly marked the judicial adminiſtration of that famous republic.

The injuſtice often occaſioned by this mode of proceeding, cannot fail to excite in our boſoms the livelieſt indignation, and at the ſame time cauſe us to reflect with pleaſure on being born in a country, where the guilty alone have reaſon to fear, and innocence is ſure of protection and ſecurity.

The hiſtory of Albano, a young nobleman of Venice, who lived about the middle of the ſixteenth century, furniſhes an affecting inſtance of the cruelty ariſing from the jealouſy of the Venetian government. Endowed with the ſtricteſt integrity, and happieſt talents, he was beloved and eſteemed by the Patricians, and almoſt idolized by the people. But notwithſtanding his rank, his unblemiſhed character, his ſignal atchievements in defence of his country, and his unwearied exertions for her welfare, Albano incurred the ſuſpicion of concerting meaſures againſt the ſtate;—a ſuſpicion which his too delicate, or rather romantic, ſenſe of honour prevented him from clearing up, and ſubjected him to a diſgrace and puniſhment more intolerable even than death itſelf.

It was obſerved by one of the ſpies, that, conſtantly, about the hour of midnight, Albano, muffled up in his cloak, with the moſt ſtudious care, entered the houſe of the French ambaſſador.—By the rigid laws of Venice, no nobleman is allowed to viſit a foreign miniſter, unleſs on ſome well known buſineſs, and by the permiſſion of the ſenate; ſo apprehenſive are they, leaſt any innovation ſhould be planned, or any change of the conſtitution be attempted.

The myſterious manner in which Albano repeatedly viſited the envoy's houſe, could not, therefore, fail of attracting the moſt curious attention of the vigilant ſpies of the Venetian government; and his conduct was ſoon reported to the illuſtrious magiſtrate, the boſom friend, as it happened, of Albano.—Surpriſed at the relation, and with all the anxiety which the moſt ardent friendſhip could excite, Friuli heſitated to believe the account, though minutely and circumſtantially delivered; and to be aſſured of its truth or falſehood, directed a faithful agent of his own to watch the footſteps of the unſuſpecting Albano. At the expiration of ſome days he received a confirmation of theſe nightly viſits, and of the ſecret and diſguiſed manner in which they were always made. Agitated by the moſt painful ſenſations for his friend's ſituation, but at the ſame time remembering the duties he owed to the ſtate, the mind of Friuli became the prey of the deepeſt ſorrow and diſtraction.

Still unwilling to believe, that the beloved companion of his earlieſt days, the friend of whoſe honour and patriotiſm he had ever entertained the moſt exalted idea, the ornament of the ſtate, and the idol of the people, could harbour even a thought inimical to his country, he reſolved before the execution of thoſe laws, he was ſworn to maintain, to be himſelf a witneſs of the criminal viſits imputed to Albano.

Too ſoon was he convinced that the relations he had received were well founded: for ſeveral ſucceſſive nights, at the moſt ſilent hour, in the moſt ſtudied concealment of dreſs, did he obſerve Albano approach the houſe of the French reſident, and, on a ſignal given, admitted into it with the utmoſt precaution and ſecrecy.

The welfare of the republic, the high ſenſe of the duties with which he was inveſted, and incontrovertible proof he had himſelf obtained, would not permit Friuli longer to delay calling on the tranſgreſſor of the laws to anſwer for his miſconduct, or explain his myſterious behaviour. Friuli's patriotiſm, glowing and ſincere, impelled him to ſtruggle againſt thoſe feelings, which friendſhip eagerly and anxiouſly ſuggeſted, and ſeverely did he ſuffer from this conflict. With the ſharpeſt anguiſh, he beheld his deareſt friend expoſed to the unrelenting vengeance of the ſevereſt laws, and his ſoul ſickened within him at the dreadful proſpect of the event. Stifling, however, all ſenſations which oppoſed the intereſts of his country, he determined faithfully to diſcharge the duties of his office.—Having paſſed a melancholy and ſleepleſs night, the next morning his orders

orders were iſſued for convening the Supreme Council, and his warrant for apprehending the unfortunate Albano.

Theſe orders were punctually and ſpeedily obeyed; and Friuli prepared himſelf to appear before the Council, and diſcloſe the facts which conſtituted his accuſation.

The Council, compoſed of the nobleſt, wiſeſt, and moſt venerable Venetians, bore on their countenances the impreſſion of the profoundeſt grief, when they underſtood on whoſe fate they were to decide. An awful pauſe, a ſilence, more expreſſive than eloquence itſelf enſued. The eyes of all ſpoke moſt forcibly, but their tongues were mute.

Friuli, his whole frame trembling, his voice half choaked by the riſing tumults of his breaſt, broke the fearful ſilence by addreſſing the auguſt aſſembly.

He began by obſerving, that he at once perceived the eyes of the whole Council turned toward him, expreſſive of their aſtoniſhment and ſorrow that Albano ſhould be accuſed, and that he ſhould be his accuſer. Would to God, exclaimed he in the bitterneſs of his ſoul, that I had periſhed ere I had ſeen this day. He continued, that when he looked on that grave and honourable body of men, whom he was then addreſſing, he was confident that he beheld in them the zealous and ſtedfaſt friends of the ſacred conſtitution of Venice; thoſe who would not only bravely defend it againſt all attacks from an open enemy, but with equal rigour and alacrity repel and puniſh every inſidious endeavour, ſecretly to impair or deſtroy it.—In every other reſpect, he moſt humbly confeſſed, he was their inferior; but in the love of his country, in unalloted zeal for its proſperity, in inflexible rigour againſt its enemies, he proudly declared, he could yield to no one: and, while the big drops ſtarted into his eyes, added, that day would confirm what he had aſſerted, and prove it not the oſtentatious language of vanity.

They beheld, he obſerved, at their bar, him who was once the ornament of the republic, the brighteſt example of all that was excellent or great, the honoured and beloved companion of their Councils, not only accuſed of having actually violated the laws of Venice, but labouring under a heavy ſuſpicion of concerting meaſures hoſtile to her ſecurity. And by whom accuſed? By one whoſe life would have been cheerfully devoted to preſerve him whom he accuſes; by one, who, had he liſtened only to the voice of friendſhip, muſt have ſheltered him from the purſuit of juſtice, and ſhielded him from her uplifted ſword; by one, who in vindicating the laws of his country, yielded up at once the peace and happineſs of his future days. Oh my country! cried the wretched Friuli, what do I not ſacrifice to thy welfare or to thy ſafety? I offer up as a victim, the friend of my boſom, the far better part of my life. A purer or brighter flame never burnt on the altar of friendſhip, than that which warms my breaſt, but at thy call, my country! I ſtifle its influence and extinguiſh every ſenſation, which can interfere with thy ſecurity.

He then entreated their pardon for the preſent diſtraction of his mind; and endeavouring to repreſs the tumults of his agitated boſom, proceeded to lay before them the particulars of the tranſaction which formed the charge.

It was a long time, Friuli added, before he could be induced to give any credit to the information he had received; but the repeated nightly viſits of Albano were too certain. He obſerved, that the mere going to the ambaſſador's houſe unauthoriſed, was contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws; but when the unſeaſonable hour, the ſtudious concealment of dreſs, and the exceſſive caution uſed in the admittance, were conſidered, nothing leſs could ariſe than a moſt violent ſuſpicion of ſomething detrimental to the ſtate being in agitation. Notwithſtanding, however, this unfavourable light in which Albano ſtood, Friuli entreated of the Council, that in conſideration of his friend's former unblemiſhed character and glorious ſervices to his country, they would permit him to offer any exculpatory matter, and hear him explain a tranſaction which, at preſent, they could view only in a criminal light.

He hoped the Council would allow he had that day diſcharged the duty repoſed in him by the laws; and unequivocally evinced that no ſacrifice was in his eyes too great, when required by the good of the ſtate. He again entreated them to bring back to their remembrance the obligations which Venice owed to the accuſed, for his exertions in her behalf both at home and abroad. He concluded, by exhorting them never to forget, that to temper juſtice with

mercy,

mercy, was moſt pleaſing and acceptable in the ſight of heaven.

The whole aſſembly were greatly affected by the addreſs of Friuli, whoſe conflict between duty and affection equally excited their pity and admiration. After a ſhort interval, Albano was called on to anſwer to the charge which he had heard made againſt him, and with a ſerene countenance, in a firm tone of voice, with equal modeſty, dignity, and grace, Albano began his addreſs to the Council.

He aſſured them, that he then felt more for his accuſer, whom he was once permitted to call his friend, than he did for himſelf: that the ſituation of Friuli was, and muſt be, more diſtreſſing than his own, let the iſſue of that day prove to him ever ſo diſaſtrous.

Of what had been alledged reſpecting his viſits to the ambaſſador's houſe, he freely admitted the truth; and if in ſo doing he had offended againſt any law, even though dormant or abſolete, he, of courſe, was ſubject to its penalty. But, he obſerved, that no guilt had been proved, or could be fixed on him from the fact, except it were connected with the ſuſpicion of his being engaged in concerting meaſures detrimental to the ſtate. It was a hard thing, he ſaid, to contend with ſuſpicions; facts could be anſwered, refuted, denied or explained; but as to ſuſpicions, he knew not how to repel them, otherwiſe than by requeſting of that aſſembly, to whom individually he had long been known, to look back on the tenor of his whole life, and to examine moſt ſtrictly and ſeverely, whether, at any period of it, the ſmalleſt ground could be diſcovered to warrant a ſuſpicion of treachery in him. He modeſtly reminded them of his ſervices to the republic, that he had unremittingly laboured to promote its intereſt and exalt its glory. He invoked heaven to witneſs that neither in deed or thought, had he ever conceived or formed any one meaſure unfriendly to the government, and as pure and immaculate toward his country did he at that moment ſtand, as at any period of his life. He denied that a firmer friend to Venice, or a more ſtrenuous ſupporter of its conſtitution than himſelf, exiſted.

He felt himſelf, he ſaid, ſo much ſupported by his own integrity and innocence, that he moſt cheerfully ſubmitted his cauſe, his honour, and his life, into the hands of that illuſtrious aſſembly, truſting they would, by their unanimous decree, efface from his character the blemiſh which had that day been caſt upon it, by the moſt unmerited ſuſpicions.

After ſhortly deliberating with the other members, the preſident informed Albano, that enough had been laid before the Council to ſatisfy them that he had not only tranſgreſſed one of the fundamental laws of Venice, but acted in ſo queſtionable and myſterious a manner, as to render it indiſpenſible for him to account for his conduct, and diſcloſe its motives; to explain the real cauſe of his viſits to the French Miniſter, and ingenuouſly confeſs the reaſon of his induſtrious endeavours to conceal them: that he had incurred very ſevere penalties by the fact, which he had admitted, but that in conſideration of his former ſervices, they were inclined to relax the rigour of the law, provided he would impart to them the true inducement to his ſecret viſits, from which they ſhould otherwiſe conclude that ſomething inimical to the government had been intended.

Albano thanked the Council for their lenity and proffered favours, at the ſame time declaring he could not, with the approbation of his own heart, explain the particular circumſtances of his conduct. In the moſt animated language, and in the moſt ſolemn manner, he diſclaimed any deſign againſt the well-being of his country, and ended with aſſuring the aſſembly, that be the iſſue what it might, no power on earth ſhould wreſt from him his motives: on that ſubject he would preſerve the profoundeſt and moſt invincible ſilence.

It is ſcarcely poſſible to deſcribe the grief and aſtoniſhment of the whole aſſembly on hearing this declaration; the cool tone and determined manner in which it was made, left them no reaſon to hope, that any thing would ever ſhake the reſolution he had juſt expreſſed.

Albano was ordered to withdraw. The Council, after examining his conduct in every point of view, diſcovered in it much to blame, and more to ſuſpect: his refuſal to enter into any explanation of it, ſeemed to confirm the opinion of all, that ſomething very criminal muſt be attached to it. Whatever their firſt prepoſſeſſions therefore might have been, they did not now heſitate to impute to him

him the crime of plotting againſt the ſafety of the ſtate. The Council had already departed widely from the general practice, on ſimilar occaſions, and had, in conſequence of his virtues and ſervices, diſplayed a clemency, ſeldom, if ever, exerciſed by the Venetian government.

Under that famous ſquare in Venice, known by the name of St Mark, are dungeons ſo deeply ſunk, as to be conſiderably below the level of the ſea; through an aperture at the top, the wretched victim of ſtate ſuſpicion is let down, never more to return; through this, his miſerable and ſcanty food is conveyed, through this alone, the air ſluggiſh and damp from the maſſive and enormous arches raiſed over the opening, with difficulty works its way to ſupport the hated exiſtence of the devoted victim below.

Thus immured, carefully and cruelly prevented from availing themſelves of all means of putting a period to this undeſcribable ſtate of horror, in total and almoſt palpable darkneſs, for ever cut off from the world, without the fainteſt or moſt diſtant hope of ever again ſeeing their friends, their families, their deareſt connections, nay of ever more beholding any object on earth, theſe victims of ſuſpicion endure torments far more agonizing and exquiſite than the moſt terrific death.

In one of thoſe dreary cells, was Albano condemned to paſs the remainder of his days. The decree once paſt was irrevocable; the execution of it followed cloſe, and without being permitted to bid adieu to his relatives, his expecting family, his friends, without any preparation for ſo dreadful an event, was this unhappy nobleman conveyed to thoſe ſcenes of horror and darkneſs, and in the flower of his age, and the vigorous exerciſe of the moſt brilliant faculties, buried alive, and for ever ſhut out from the voice and ſight of human kind.

Notwithſtanding the ſecurity and diſpatch with which this buſineſs was tranſacted, the populace of Venice ſoon felt the abſence of their patron, their benefactor, their friend. Bred up in ſubmiſſion, the moſt humble, to their rulers, they dared not clamour for, and demand their protector, or even to murmer againſt thoſe, by whoſe means they had the ſtrongeſt reaſons to ſuppoſe they were deprived of him. But their ſorrow was not leſs poignant or ſincere becauſe it was ſilent; the whole city ceaſed not to lament and deplore his fate.

The ſtern patriotiſm even of Friuli, could not ſupport him under the grief excited by this dreadful ſentence. He contemplated with horror the ſituation to which he had reduced his much loved friend. The picture was too ſhocking for him to look on; the emaciated countenance of Albano, wherein were marked the deep lines of hopleſs expectation, and the traces of approaching diſſolution, conſtantly appeared to Friuli's imagination; the deſpair of his eye, the faint ſweet on his brow, the convulſion of his altered features, and the juſt, though gentle, reproof from his dying lips, all paſſed in terrible review acroſs his agitated mind, and forbad him to enjoy either repoſe at night, or tranquillity by day. His health impaired, and his ſpirits worn down by unceaſing ſorrow and remorſe, he ſurvived but a ſhort time, and by his death proved that his *friendſhip* equalled in ſtrength and ſincerity, his *love and zeal for his country.*

How long the ill-fated Albano dragged out his miſerable exiſtence in theſe regions of woe cannot be known. The moſt profound ſilence was ever preſerved on this occaſion, and no one dared to inquire after the fate of the priſoner, or ventured even to name him.

MANY years had elapſed after the period of Albano's confinement, when a prieſt was called to adminiſter ſpiritual conſolation to a lady at Paris, in her laſt moments, and perform thoſe offices which her religion taught her to require. Among other matters which the dying Adelaide diſcloſed to her confeſſor, was the following incident: that nearly twenty years before, ſhe had reſided at Venice in the houſe of the French ambaſſador, accompanying his wife thither, to whom ſhe was related, and whoſe friendſhip ſhe had poſſeſſed from her earlieſt age; that during her abode there ſhe became acquainted with a young Venetian, of whoſe title ſhe was ignorant, but of ſuperior birth and quality; that his perſonal accompliſhments, united with the charms of his converſation, ſubdued her heart; and though ſhe had unwarily yielded up her honour, yet every ſucceeding day ſeemed to add to their paſſion, and ſtrengthen their attachment; that as he could not unite himſelf to her by the bonds of marriage, with-

without degradation, the moſt private mode of viſiting her was adopted, and, through the aſſiſtance of a faithful domeſtic, he was conſtantly introduced into the houſe at the hour of midnight; but that ſuddenly, without any information whatever, he ceaſed to come to her; that, diſtracted by a thouſand conjectures and fears, her health began daily and viſibly to decline, upon which it was thought adviſeable that ſhe ſhould return to her native country, where ſhe, at length, regained her health, but never her tranquillity.

Adelaide, faint and exhauſted by the recital, had ſcarcely received the abſolution, which ſhe implored, and by her ſincere penitence ſeemed to deſerve, when ſhe breathed her laſt ſigh.

Hence it became moſt apparent, that the unfortunate Albano was innocent of every crime againſt his country; and that his viſits, which were conſtrued as proof of his machinations againſt the ſtate, were made to a beautiful and beloved miſtreſs. He preferred enduring the miſeries of perpetual confinement in a dungeon (ſo horrible, that the eye of the humane Howard was not allowed to explore it) to the riſk of expoſing to the reproachful eye of the world, her whom he adored. In the admiration of his honourable ſpirit, his ardent love, his unſhaken fortitude, we may be allowed to forgive the indiſcretions of Albano, or if we blame him for an error, to drop over his aſhes the tear of ſympathy and commiſeration.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Narrative of a five years Expedition againſt the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the wild coaſt of South America, from the year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the hiſtory of that country, and deſcribing its productions. By Captain J. G. Stedman. Illuſtrated with 80 elegant engravings. 2 vols. 4to. *Johnſon.*

WE ſhall give a ſhort analyſis of this very entertaining performance, with a few extracts.

The firſt chapters of this work are employed in deſcribing our author's voyage to South America, and in relating the hiſtory of the colony at Surinam, from the time of its earlieſt diſcovery by the Spaniards, till its poſſeſſion by the Engliſh in the reign of Charles II.; by the Dutch toward the end of the ſame reign; by the French in the year 1712, who took the ſettlement from the Hollanders with five ſhips of war, and ſold it to them immediately for 56,618l. Sterling. They have continued ever ſince its undiſturbed proprietors. In the ſame part there are particular details of the revolts of the negro ſlaves of the colony at different times. Theſe are a very proper introduction to that portion of Capt. Stedman's work which relates to the expedition undertaken to ſubdue and diſperſe them, while he was on the coaſt, in which he bore a very conſiderable and diſtinguiſhed ſhare.

As an artiſt, Capt. Stedman employs every leiſure hour of his travels, and every vacant page of his book, in a deſcription and delineation of ſome curious animal or plant; of ſome American ſcene, either of perſons or of country, recommended by its beauty or its ſingularity.

The following paſſage will introduce to our readers the heroine of the ſtory:

"This charming young woman I firſt ſaw at the houſe of a Mr Demelly, ſecretary to the court of policy, where I daily breakfaſted, and with whoſe lady, Joanna, but fifteen years of age, was a very remarkable favourite. Rather taller than the middle ſize, ſhe was poſſeſſed of the moſt elegant ſhape that nature can exhibit, moving her well-formed limbs with more than common gracefulneſs. Her face was full of native modeſty, and the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſweetneſs; her eyes, as black as ebony, were large and full of expreſſion, beſpeaking the goodneſs of her heart, with cheeks, through which glowed, in ſpite of the darkneſs of her complexion, a beautiful tinge of vermillion, when gazed upon. Her noſe was perfectly well formed, rather ſmall; her lips a little prominent, which, when ſhe ſpoke, diſcovered two regular rows of teeth, as white as mountain ſnow; her hair was a dark brown, inclining to black, forming a beautiful globe of ſmall ringlets, ornamented with flowers and gold ſpangles. Round her neck,

neck, her arms, and her ancles, ſhe wore gold chains, rings, and medals; while a ſhawl of India muſlin, the end of which was negligently thrown over her poliſhed ſhoulders, gracefully covered part of her lovely boſom; a petticoat of rich chintz alone completed her apparel. Bare-headed and bare footed, ſhe ſhone with double luſtre as ſhe carried in her delicate hand a beaver hat, the crown trimmed round with ſilver. The figure and appearance of this charming creature could not but attract my particular attention, as they did indeed that of all who beheld her, and induced me to inquire from Mrs Demelly, with much ſurprize, who ſhe was, that appeared to be ſo much diſtinguiſhed above all others of her ſpecies in the colony.

"She is, Sir," replied this lady, "the daughter of a reſpectable gentleman, named Kruythoff, who had, beſides this girl, four children by a black woman called Cery, the property of a Mr D. B. on his eſtate called Fauconberg, in the upper part of the river Comewina.

"Some few years ſince Mr Kruythoff made the offer of above one thouſand pounds Sterling to Mr D. B. to obtain manumiſſion for his offſpring, which being inhumanely refuſed, it had ſuch an effect on his ſpirits, that he became frantic, and died in that melancholy ſtate ſoon after, leaving in ſlavery, at the diſcretion of a tyrant, two boys and three fine girls, of which the one now before us is the eldeſt.

"The gold medals, &c. which ſeem to ſurprize you, are the gifts which her faithful mother, who is a deſerving woman towards her children, and of ſome conſequence among her caſt, received from her father (whom ſhe ever attended with exemplary affection) juſt before he expired.

"Mr D. B. however, met with his juſt reward; for having ſince driven all his beſt carpenter negroes to the woods by his injuſtice and ſeverity, he was ruined, and obliged to fly the colony, and leave his eſtate and ſtock to the diſpoſal of his creditors, while one of the above unhappy deſerters, a *famboe*, (the offſpring, that is, of a mulatto and negro) has, by his induſtry, been the protector of Cery and her children. His name is Jolycoeur, and he is now the firſt of Baron's captains, whom you may have a chance of meeting in the rebel camp, breathing revenge againſt the Chriſtians.

"Mrs D. B. is ſtill at Surinam, being arreſted for her huſband's debts, till Fauconberg ſhall be ſold by execution to pay them. This lady now lodges at my houſe, where the unfortunate Joanna attends her, whom ſhe treats with peculiar tenderneſs and diſtinction."

"Having thanked Mrs Demelly for her account of Joanna, in whoſe eye glittered the precious pearl of ſympathy, I took my leave, and went to my lodging in a ſtate of ſadneſs and ſtupefaction. However trifling, and like the ſtile of romance, this relation may appear to ſome, it is nevertheleſs a genuine account, and, on that ſcore, may not be entirely unintereſting to my readers."

Soon after his arrival our author was attacked by a violent fever, in conſequence of an intemperate and diſſipated courſe of life in a very unhealthy climate. In this calamity he was treated with great kindneſs and humanity by many of the inhabitants of Surinam. But he attributed his recovery chiefly to the good offices and tender nurſing of Joanna, who, hearing of his malady, came, with one of her ſiſters, to offer her ſervices. By her unremitting care and attention, he had the good fortune to regain his health and ſpirits in a great meaſure; at leaſt ſo far as to take an airing in the carriage of a friend.

"Till this time," ſays our author, "I had chiefly been Joanna's friend; but now I began to feel I was her captive. I renewed my wild propoſals of purchaſing, educating, and tranſporting her to Europe; which, though offered with the moſt perfect ſincerity, were by her rejected, with this humble declaration:

"I am born a low contemptible ſlave. Were you to treat me with too much attention, you muſt degrade yourſelf with all your friends and relations; while the purchaſe of my freedom you will find expenſive, difficult, and apparently impoſſible. Yet, though a ſlave, I have a ſoul, I hope, not inferior to that of an European; and I bluſh not to avow the regard I retain for you, who have diſtinguiſhed me ſo much above all others of my unhappy birth. You have, Sir, pitied me; and now, independent of every other thought, I ſhall have pride in throwing myſelf at your feet, till fate ſhall part us, or my conduct become ſuch as to give you cauſe to baniſh me from your preſence."

"This

"This ſhe uttered with a downcaſt look, and tears dropping on her heaving boſom, while ſhe held her companion by the hand.

"From that inſtant this excellent creature was mine;—nor had I ever cauſe to repent of the ſtep I had taken, as will appear more particularly in the courſe of this narrative.

"I cannot omit to record, that having purchaſed for her preſents to the value of twenty guineas, I was the next day greatly aſtoniſhed to ſee all my gold returned upon my table; the charming Joanna having carried every article back to the merchants, who cheerfully returned her the money.

"Your generous intentions alone, Sir, (ſhe ſaid) were ſufficient: but allow me to tell you, that I cannot help conſidering any ſuperfluous expence on my account as a diminution of that good opinion which I hope you have, and will ever entertain, of my diſintereſted diſpoſition."

"Such was the language of a ſlave, who had ſimple nature only for her inſtructor, the purity of whoſe ſentiments ſtood in need of no ornament; and theſe I was now determined to improve by every care."

Capt. S. mentions a curious contrivance for ſending a piece of ready roaſted beef from Europe to Surinam, where, on account of the ſmall ſize and coarſe grain of their own oxen, it is accounted a moſt valuable and delicate preſent. The manner of preſerving the meat for this long voyage, when roaſted, is by putting it in a block-tin box, or caniſter; then filling up the empty ſpace with gravy or dripping, till it is perfectly covered over; after which the box muſt be ſoldered and made faſt round about, ſo that neither air nor water can penetrate:—by theſe means it may be carried, with ſafety, round the globe.

At Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, our author taſted a fiſh called a *jackee*, about eight or ten inches long, exceedingly fat and delicate, of which it is extremely remarkable that it changes to a frog. "Of this truth," ſays Capt. S. "I was fully ſatisfied, by ſeeing the above animal diſſected, and ſuſpended in a bottle with ſpirits; when the two hinder legs of a very ſmall frog made their appearance, growing within ſide from that part of the back to which uſually the inteſtines are fixed." He therefore juſtly concludes, that the *jackee* is only a kind of tadpole, growing to a large ſize before its uſual transformation.

He mentions another extraordinary ſpecies of fiſh, ſeen in great quantities near the town of New Amſterdam, in this colony, which has four eyes, and ſwims conſtantly with two above and two under the water. They are about the ſize of a ſmelt, and move in ſhoals with incredible velocity.

In the ſeventh chapter there is the following account, in his own words, of the almoſt miraculous eſcape of a ſoldier, who was wounded by the rebel negroes, and fell in the engagement in which a Lieutenant Lapper and many men were killed.

"I was ſhot, Sir," ſaid he, "with a muſket bullet in my breaſt; and to reſiſt or eſcape being impoſſible, as the only means left me to ſave my life, I threw myſelf down among the mortally wounded and the dead, without moving hand or foot. Here, in the evening, the rebel chief, ſurveying his conqueſt, ordered one of his captains to begin inſtantly to cut off the heads of the ſlain, in order to carry them home to their village, as trophies of their victory; this captain, having already chopped off that of Lieut. Lapper, and one or two more, ſaid to his friend, "*Sonde go ſleby, caba makezve liby ten tera dogo tay tamara;*" "the ſun is juſt going to ſleep, we muſt leave thoſe dogs till to-morrow." Upon ſaying which, (continued the ſoldier) as I lay on my bleeding breaſt, with my face reſting on my left arm, he, dropping his hatchet into my ſhoulder, made the fatal wound you ſee, of which I ſhall, perhaps, no more recover. I, however, lay quite ſtill. They went away, carrying along with them the mangled heads of my comrades, and five or ſix priſoners alive, with their hands tied behind their backs, of whom I never ſince have heard. When all was quiet, and it was very dark, I found means, on my hands and feet, to creep out from among the carnage, and get under cover in the foreſt, where I met another of our ſoldiers, who was leſs wounded than myſelf; with whom, after ten days wandering, in torment and deſpair, without bandages, not knowing which way to proceed, and only one ſingle loaf of black bread for our ſubſiſtence, we at laſt arrived at the military poſt of Patamaca, emaciated, and our putrified wounds full of live worms." (*To be continued.*)

Memoirs concerning the Revolution of France By D. J. Garat.

THESE memoirs have gained conſiderable reputation, as they came from one who acted a material part in the ſcene which he deſcribes; notwithſtanding which, they are written with much temperance. As a tranſlation has lately been publiſhed here, we ſhall give one or two quotations to enable our readers to judge for themſelves.

The author thus contraſts the reciprocal accuſations of the two parties which divided the national convention of France:

'The right ſide ſaid to the left ſide:

"The law-givers of a great republic ought to be full of reſpect and love for human kind: to you, ſtained with the blood ſhed on the 2d of September, it ought not to belong to give laws to France. The legiſlators of an empire which the riches of its ſoil, the ingenuity of its inhabitants, and the commercial advantage of its ſituation, invite to every ſpecies of induſtry and of proſperity, ought to conſider *property* as a moſt ſacred baſis of the whole ſocial ſyſtem. The miſſion intruſted to the choſen rulers of France cannot be fulfilled by you who preach anarchy, who protect plunder, and who join the uproar raiſed by thoſe who have only wants and vices, againſt all who have virtue and competency. The exceſſes of liberty have ever been its overthrow: it is to you who puſh the revolution to exceſs. Out of a long anarchy, tyranny has ever ſprung, and thriven: it is to you who feed and forment confuſion on every ſide. Who can yet be ſo blind as not to perceive that your fury is but a maſk, to cover your deſign of violently compelling the young unſettled republic to wear your chains? Becauſe you are vehement, may you not be perfidious? Did Cromwell not exceed in zeal as well as in deceit? Of all animals, the tiger is moſt bloody and moſt treacherous. You boaſt of having killed a king whom you had not crowned: but there is a Bourbon foſtered among your ranks who expects another from your hands. True republicans have no treaſures: you throw gold and ſilver with profuſion wherever there are venal hands to arm, or vile ſouls to buy. You are for ever whetting daggers;—by ſlaying republicans, you will kill the republic. You halloo and ſet on us the aſſaſſins of Paris;—we invoke on you the honeſt men of France."

'The left ſide reported:

"So much anxiety to talk of your virtues perſuades us that you have vices and projects to conceal. So much ſaid about your talents and your information convinces us that you intend to employ them for your excluſive aggrandizement, to the abridgement and annihilation of the general *equality*. Liberty would have periſhed in your hands. The thunder of the people had ſhaken the palace of a guilty king; and this king was receiving your trimming and time-ſerving profeſſions, your reſpects, your oaths, for his defence. While governed by miniſters of your naming, he appeared to you faithful enough: you firſt diſcovered his treaſons when he diſappointed your ambition as well as the national wiſh. Your hidden object was not to ſecure for France the magnificent deſtiny of a great republic, but to keep for it a king in alternate accuſation and protection; he your priſoner and you viceroys over him. Through you the king would have had but the phantom of a throne,—the nation but the phantom of freedom: there would have been nothing real but your monopoly of power. O! poor of ſouls, who think that artifice is the ſcience of a ſtateſman, learn that true republicans march with intrepid rapidity in the broad road which their courage opened! Cunning politicians like you are welcome to the crooked path which becomes their reptile trail. When the tyrant appeared before the national judgement ſeat, of which you and we were alike the ſpokeſmen, we pronounced plainly the word of doom. To ſhare our glory you wiſhed to vote his death, but you wanted to preſerve his life for your cabals and your plots, and you hit at laſt on the appeal to the people, in order to ſave the tyrant whom you pretend to reprobate. By this flight, worthy of Borgia's preceptor, you cauſed us to paſs in Europe for barbarians and yourſelves for juſt men. Yet you were knowingly riſking a civil war, and about to tear the body of France piece-meal, and fritter it into federal provinces, that you might become every where the only law-givers, conſuls, ephori, or archons. Little do you feel for the republican blood which has flowed in torrents during this war againſt the reſt of Europe—a war which was the requeſt of the palace, and brought to bear by your motions:—but the blood which the ſafety or the anger of the people required to be ſpilled in the priſons—

this

this at any price you would avenge. It was the blood of *ariſtocrats!* What means the outcry that you raiſe againſt our hoſtility to property, but that you want to collect about you a cheap army of rich men, who will pay you. What means the outcry that you raiſe, as if you had to deliberate beneath the dagger; as if three hundred deputies of the people were ſo many aſſaſſins at your throats?

"Stateſmen! At moſt you are friends to liberty without equality: we, whom you call barbarians, becauſe we are inflexible as the rights of mankind, we are friends to equality alſo. Without equality, we cannot conceive of liberty. Stateſmen, you would organize our republic for the rich: ſo it would ſoon periſh in the midſt of its riches. We are the men of nature: not art, not ſcience, but the inſtinctive energy of virtue actuates our proceedings. We are in ſearch of laws which may draw the pauper from his hovel, and the gentleman from his palace, and combine them all in univerſal competence, into one band of happy citizens and bold defenders of a republic immeaſurably permanent and beloved. Stateſmen! it is that multitude which you deſpiſe or fear, it is the people which began and which has continued the revolution: it is by the people and for the people that we aſpire to conclude it. Beware: the people may for a time be deceived by their oppreſſors, but their very paſſions will finally and violently combat for their trueſt friends. Tremble at compelling us to call in the exceſſes of the multitude, in defence of its rights and of our exiſtence. You will thus periſh; and the blood of citizens will in every quarter mingle its current with the ſteaming blood of legiſlators. If you be not traitors and conſpirators, ſacrifice your pride at the ſhrine of the dangers which threaten your country."

The following are the characters which he gives of Briſſot and Danton:

"Among the members of the right ſide, whoſe puniſhment has handed down their lives and talents to indelible glory, ſome were dear to my boſom: many were much known to me. I had often met *Briſſot* in the world; and, in the midſt of thoſe ſlaves of vanity and frivolity, whoſe dreſs and parade concealed their nothingneſs, we had found out each other, and interchanged the thoughts of free minds, and the conſolatory aſpirations of philoſophy. He ſought ideas in books and languages rather than in his own intellect: he wrote more than he reflected: his paſſion for truth, ſtronger than his judgment, often drew him into controverſies which paſſed from principles to individuals: but, in the midſt of great activity and of poverty, his manners always appeared to me ſimple, and his morals pure. His ambition was the liberty and happineſs of nations. This leading object was with him rather an enthuſiaſm than a philoſophy. Though fond of glory, he would have accepted the certainty of obſcurity in order to be Penn of Europe, in order to transform the human race into a ſociety of quakers, in order to new-model Paris into a Philadelphia; and this man was to be executed as a promoter of faction, and a conſpirator!"

"*Danton* had not regularly ſtudied thoſe philoſophers who, for about a century, have been endeavouring to ground on the nature of man the theory of ſocial organization: he had not revolved in his own mind the principles which ſhould direct the conſtitution of a vaſt empire; but his natural capacity, which was great and pre-occupied by nothing, naturally withſtood vague, complex, and falſe notions, and as naturally adopted thoſe experimental truths which admit of rational proof. He had that inſtinct of the great which forms genius, and that ſilent circumſpection which forms reaſon.

"*Danton* never wrote nor printed a ſpeech. He was wont to ſay *I cannot write*. This has happened in different periods to many extraordinary men, who in their paſſage over the earth have left behind them maxims and diſciples, but no works. They felt, no doubt, what a ſtile worthy of them ought to be, and they had not this ſtyle.

"The great models of antient eloquence were as unknown to him as the views of modern philoſophy; but a few ſayings of antiquity, burſt from the red-heat of great paſſions and great characters, thoſe ſayings which from age to age reſound on every ear, were deeply burnt into his memory; and their forms inadvertently became thoſe of the ſallies emanating from his own temper and paſſions. His imagination, and the ſententious eloquence which it dictated, ſingularly harmonized with his voice and figure. His commanding ſtature was

ſuited

ſuited to a demagogue. His eye, whether it glanced on men or things, brought him a ſudden, clear, impartial, and true eſtimate. He had the ſolid practical prudence which experience alone beſtows. He hardly knew any thing: he had not the rage of gueſſing: but he looked and could ſee.

"In the roſtrum, he pronounced phraſes which re-echoed long and far. In converſation, he was ſilent, liſtening with attention when little was ſaid, and with aſtoniſhment when much. Such was the man for whom his friends felt a ſort of worſhip; and whom his enemies ought to have ſpared; for his qualities were neceſſary to the republic."

Secret Journal of a ſelf obſerver; or Confeſſions and Familiar Letters of the Rev. J. C. Lavater, Author of the Eſſays on Phyſiognomy, the Aphoriſms on Man, Views of Eternity, &c. &c. Tranſlated from the German original, by the Rev. Peter Will, Miniſter of the reformed German Chapel in the Savoy. Crown 8vo. 2 Vols. 10s. Boards.

THE inmoſt thoughts of ſuch a mind as that of Lavater concerning itſelf, by whatever means they have been laid open to the public, muſt at leaſt excite curioſity; and it may perhaps be thought a ſort of equitable retribution, that he, who has taught others the art of reading the characters of men, ſhould be himſelf fairly expoſed to public view. Yet, we own, we are not entirely ſatisfied with the manner in which *the firſt volume* of theſe papers ſtole into the world; eſpecially as, in M. Lavater's introductory minute, we find this ſtrong expreſſion: "Leſt I ſhould deceive myſelf, I will make a firm reſolution never to ſhew theſe remarks to any perſon whatever." The original editor ſays, indeed, that it ought to be entirely indifferent to the reader by what accident the journal came into his poſſeſſion; and he thinks it a ſufficient apology for publiſhing it, to be able to aſſure the world that it is the genuine journal of a man of a cheerful, open diſpoſition, whoſe firſt and laſt concern it was to get thoroughly acquainted with his heart;—and, by a letter from M. Lavater prefixed to the ſecond volume, it appears that he is diſpoſed to exculpate the friend who clandeſtinely communicated the journal to the editor. M. Lavater adds a declaration that, though much of the external hiſtory is fictitious, or altered, and tranſpoſed, no moral nor immoral ſentiment ſtated in the journal is fictitious: he has, moreover given his ſanction to the work, by adding a ſecond volume, conſiſting of "ſome fragments of his real, genuine, preſent journal, compoſed without any regard to the public."

From a work of ſo ſingular a nature, our readers will be gratified with one or two ſhort extracts. We begin with the following:

"Monday, Jan. 11, 1773. Mr Burkli ſent me *a catalogue of all my publications* for peruſal, and I was obliged to tranſcribe it, in order to arrange and to complete it. I was really frightened at the number of my writings, and bluſhed ſeveral times, becauſe I recollected the haſte in which I have compoſed and publiſhed ſome of them, particularly in the earlier part of my life. I have frequently thought it would be well if I ſhould make a rigorous criticiſm upon them, and either publiſh it myſelf, or order it to be publiſhed after my death. It made me a little uneaſy, or rather vexed me, to obſerve, on this occaſion, how little my moſt uſeful performances, chiefly thoſe for children, are known in Germany, through the innocent fault of my publiſher. I am aſhamed no other products of my pen but poetry, or publications which are more for the learned, have found their way to Germany. I am ſo much the more aſhamed at it, becauſe I am certain that I muſt appear, and really do appear, to many, in no other light but that of an author who makes a great noiſe, who is nothing elſe but an author, and who deſires to please only the *learned*."

The turn of the author's mind is laid open in the following reflections:

"This month, ſo important to me, is paſt too! How many ſufferings, how much relief! how many failings, how much mercy! What reſolutions have I taken?—Livelier reflections on my death, which is drawing nearer and nearer!—More reſignation, more ſpiritual liberty, more filial ſentiments towards God!—But, alas! I am ſtill too ſenſual, too indolent, too obſtinate, and too commodious! I yield ſtill too eaſily to my whims and fancies. I maintain my character too little, and too ambiguouſly, miſled by the prevailing deſire to oblige other people, by weakneſs, vanity, or indolence,

lence. I am ſtill far from being what I could be in my ſituation, with my abilities and talents. My *ſelf* is ſtill too active within me; or, to ſpeak plainer, my love is not yet pure, not cordial enough; is not ſufficiently active, ſubſiſtive, and general. I ſhould be afraid to let all my words be heard, or the thoughts and ſentiments of my heart ſeen; I tremble almoſt every night at myſelf and my heart, when, ſecluded from the noiſy buſtle of the day, I judge myſelf before the omniſcient.—Not one day of this year could I be fully ſatisfied with myſelf; and yet I do not require of myſelf an ideal or unattainable perfection; I require nothing of myſelf, but what I juſtly may expect from my character, and my ſituation. I know what human nature and what I *can* do; I do not know it from books, but (thank God) from my *own* repeated experience. Knowing *true love*, I know, of courſe, the *dead body of love*, the mechanical part of virtue. I know that our feelings cannot always be equally ſtrong and lively; but how can I conceal from myſelf, that it is not right, not juſtifiable, not to make room for ſtronger, nobler, and more humane feelings? that it is not right to endeavour to exclude them from our hearts, to think of and to haunt after ſuch only as gratify our ſenſes, while we are ſurrounded with invitations to nobler and better ones? How can this be palliated!"

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MR P—T
TO MR JOHN FRIZZEL,
Hair-dreſſer, Edinburgh.

WEEL John, I've ſeen your pray'r in print,
An' tho' I own there's ſomething in't,
I winna ax the Parliament
Know to pleaſe ye,
But I ſhall gie'e an ex'lant hint
To mak ye eaſy.

Nae doubt ye've read, or elſe yev'e heard it,
That theſe fine chaps will be rewardit;
Beſides, by a' they'll be regardit
As perfect heroes
Wha liſt—this country for to guard it,
An' to tak care o' 's.

Now John, what a brave op'nin's here,
Gif ye fight on an' never fear,
Ye'll mak as muckle in a year,
An' that I'll warran',
That nae mair beards ye'll need to ſheer,
Gif ye're auld farran'.

For oh Man! mind the Spaniſh prizes,
Their bars o' gowd o' diff'rant ſizes;
W' them ye'll ſune be made as high's his
Highneſs Monſeer:
An' then ye'll wear the ſilk diſguiſes,
Ye lucky Tonſor.

But ſhou'd ye want whan ye come back,
At your auld trade ſome mair to mak,
Ye to yeer cuſt'mers will can crack,
Wi' unco fizzen,
As hu the Frenchmen ye did hack,
Doun by the dizzen.

T'yeer ſhop the public will come flockin',
(As ſure's yeer there, John, I'm no jokin')
An' gif ye get a member broken,
I need ſcarce mention,
That ye'll obtain the glorious token,
The Chelſea penſion!

Beſides, I'll then the *Act* ſuppreſs,
Which does enow ſae fair diſtreſs;
An' then I'm ſhure ye will confeſs,
That Maiſter P—t
Is greater than the Prince o' Heſſe,
By doin' it.

THE WATER-KING.

A DANISH BALLAD.

WITH gentle murmur flow'd the tide,
While by the fragrant flowery side
The lovely maid, with carols gay,
To Mary's church purſued her way.

The Water Fiend's malignant eye
Along the banks beheld her hie,
Straight to his mother-witch he ſped,
And thus in ſuppliant accent ſaid:

"Oh! Mother, Mother! now adviſe,
How I may yonder maid ſurpriſe;
Oh! mother, mother! now explain,
How I may yonder maid obtain."

The witch ſhe gave him armour white,
She formed him like a gallant Knight;
Of water clear next made her hand
A ſteed, whoſe houſings were of ſand.

The Water-King then ſwift he went,
To Mary's church his ſteps he bent;
He bound his courſer to the door,
And pac'd the church yard three times four.

His courſer to the door bound he,
And pac'd the church-yard four times three;
Then haſtened up the aiſle, where all
The people flocked both great and ſmall.

The prieſt ſaid, as the Knight drew near,
"And wherefore comes the white chief here."
The lovely maid ſhe ſmil'd aſide,
"Oh! would I were the white chief's bride."

He ſtepp'd o'er benches one and two—
"Oh, lovely maid, I die for you!"
He ſtepped o'er benches two and three—
"Oh, lovely maiden go with me!"

Then ſweet ſhe ſmil'd, the lovely maid,
And while ſhe gave her hand, ſhe ſaid,
"Betide me joy, betide me woe,
O'er hill, o'er dale, with thee I go."

The Prieſt their hands together joins;
They dance while clear the moon-beam ſhines;
And little thinks the maiden bright
Her partner is the Water Spright.

Oh! had ſome Spirit deign'd to ſing,
"Your bridegroom is the Water-King!"
The maid had fear and hate confeſs'd,
And curs'd the hand which then ſhe preſs'd.

But nothing giving cauſe to think
How near ſhe ſtray'd to danger's brink,
Still on ſhe went, and, hand in hand,
The lovers reached the yellow ſand.

"Aſcend this ſteed with me my dear,
We needs muſt croſs the ſtreamlet here:
Ride boldly in, it is not deep,
The winds are huſh'd, the billows ſleep."

Thus ſpoke the Water-King. The Maid
Her traitor bridegroom's wiſh obey'd:
And ſoon ſhe ſaw the courſer lave
Delighted in his parent wave.

"Stop, ſtop! my love! the waters blue
E'en now my ſhrinking foot bedew!"
"Oh, lay aſide your fears, ſweet heart,
We now have reach'd the deepeſt part."

"Stop, ſtop, my love! for now I ſee
The waters riſe above my knee!"
"Oh, lay aſide your fears, ſweet heart,
We now have reach'd the deepeſt part."

"Stop, ſtop! for God's ſake ſtop! for, oh,
The waters o'er my boſom flow!"
Scarce was the words pronounced when Knight
And courſer vaniſh'd from her ſight.

She ſhrieks, but ſhrieks in vain; for high
The wild winds riſing dull the cry;
The fiend exults; the billows daſh,
And o'er the hapleſs victim waſh.

Three times, while ſtruggling with the ſtream,
The lovely maid was heard to ſcream,
But when the tempeſt's rage was o'er,
The lovely Maid was ſeen no more.

Warn'd by this tale, ye damſels fair,
To whom you give your love beware;
Believe not ev'ry handſome Knight,
And dance not with the Water-Spright.

ON THE DEATH OF BURNS.

WHAT adverſe fate awaits the tuneful train!
Has Otway died and Spencer liv'd in vain?
In vain has Collins, Fancy's penſive child,
Pour'd his lone plaint by Avon's windings wild?
And Savage, on Misfortune's boſom bred,
Bar'd to the howling ſtorm his houſeleſs head?
Who gentle Shenſtone's fate can hear unmov'd,
By virtue, elegance, and genius lov'd?
Yet, penſive wand'ring e'er his native plain,
His plaints confeſs'd he lov'd the Muſe in vain;
Chill Penury invades his favourite bower,
Blaſts every ſcene, and withers every flower;
His warning Muſe to Prudence turn'd her ſtrain,
But Prudence ſung to thoughtleſs bards in vain;
Still reſtleſs Fancy drives them headlong on,
With dreams of wealth, and friends, and laurels won—
On Ruin's brink they ſleep, and wake undone.
And ſee where Caledonia's Genius mourns,
And plants the holly round the grave of Burns:
But late its "poliſh'd leaves and berries red
Play'd graceful round the rural poet's head,"

And while with manly force and native fire
He wak'd the genuine Caledonian lyre,
Tweed's ſevering flood exulting heard her tell,
Not Roman wreaths the holly could excel;
Not Tiber's ſtream, along Campania's plain,
More pleas'd, convey'd the gay Horatian ſtrain,
Than bonny Doon, or fairy-haunted Ayr,
That wont his ruſtic melody to ſhare,
Reſound along their banks the pleaſing theme,
Sweet as their murmurs, copious as their ſtream;
And Ramſay, once the Horace of the North,
Who charm'd with varied ſtrains the liſtening Forth,
Bequeath'd to him the ſhrewd peculiar art
To Satire nameleſs graces to impart,
To wield her weapons with ſuch ſportive eaſe,
That, while they wound, they dazzle and they pleaſe:
But when he ſung to the attentive plain
The humble virtues of the Patriarch ſwain,
His evening worſhip, and his ſocial meal,
And all a parent's pious heart can feel,
To genuine worth we bow ſubmiſſive down,
And wiſh the Cottar's lowly ſhed our own;
With fond regard our native land we view,
Its cluſter'd hamlets, and its mountains blue,
Our "virtuous populace," a nobler boaſt
Than all the wealth of either India's coaſt.
Yet while our hearts with admiration burn,
Too ſoon we learn that "Man was made to mourn."
The independent wiſh, the taſte refin'd,
The energies of the ſuperior mind,
And Feeling's generous pangs, and Fancy's glow,
And all that liberal Nature could beſtow,
To him profuſely given, yet given in vain;
Misfortune aids and points the ſtings of pain.
How bleſt, when wand'ring by his native Ayr,
He "woo'd the willing Muſe," unknown to care!
But when fond admiration ſpread his name,
A candidate for fortune and for fame,
In evil hour he left the tranquil ſhade
Where Youth and Love with Hope and Fancy play'd;
Yet rainbow-colours gild the novel ſcene,
Deceitful Fortune ſweetly ſmil'd like Jean;
Now courted oft by the licentious gay,
With them thro' devious paths behold him ſtray,
The opening roſe conceals the latent thorn,
Convivial hours prolong'd awake the morn,
Even Reaſon's ſacred pow'r is drown'd in wine,
And Genius lays her wreath on Folly's ſhrine;
Too ſure, alas! the world's unfeeling train
Corrupt the ſimple manners of the ſwain,
The bluſhing Muſe indignant ſcorns his lays,
And Fortune frowns, and honeſt fame decays,
Till low on earth he lays his ſorrowing head,
And ſinks untimely 'midſt the vulgar dead.
Yet while for him belov'd, admir'd in vain,
Thus fond Regret pours forth her plaintive ſtrain,
While Fancy, Feeling, Taſte, their griefs rehearſe,
And deck with artleſs tears his mournful hearſe,
See Canning, Dullneſs, Ignorance, and Pride,
Exulting o'er his grave in triumph ride,
And boaſt, "tho' Genius, Humour, Wit agree,"
Cold ſelfiſh Prudence far excels the three,
Nor think, while grovelling on the earth they go,
How few can mount ſo high to fall ſo low.
Thus Vandals, Goths, and Huns exulting come,
T' inſult the ruins of majeſtic Rome;
But ye who honour Genius—ſacred beam!
From holy light a bright etherial gleam,
Ye whom his happier verſe has taught to glow,
Now to his aſhes pay the debt you owe,
Draw Pity's veil o'er his concluding ſcene,
And let the ſtream of bounty flow for Jean.
The mourning matron and her infant train,
Will own you did not love the Muſe in vain,
While Sympathy with liberal hand appears,
To aid the orphan's wants, and dry the widow's tears.

A MOURNER.

EPILOGUE

To the New Comedy, "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," *written by Miles P. Andrews, Eſq. M. P. and aſſiſtants.*

SPOKEN BY MRS MATTOCKS.

SHAKESPEARE, a ſhrewd old quiz, in his dull age,
Said, very gravely, "All the world's a ſtage."
But if the poet to our times could drop,
He'd rather own that all the world's a ſhop.
And what's the trade? exclaim the critic railers:
Why, "Men and women all are merely TAILORS." (pout;
Nay, frown not, beaux; and ladies, do not
You've all your cuttings-in and cuttings-out.
And, firſt, Miſs Hoyden, juſt eſcap'd from ſchool,
Slighting mamma, and all domeſtic rule;
If ſhe in Faſhion's road, ſhould chance to trip,
What ſays the world? why, Miſs has made a *ſlip*.
And if, a falling character to ſave,
She weds with age, juſt tottering o'er the grave,

The

The ſportive world will ſtill enjoy the joke,
And ſpouſe, at home, at once is made a *cloat.*
The politician next, who, when IN place,
Views public meaſures with a ſmiling face,
Croaks, when he's OUT, a diſcontented note:—
Sure he's a tailor—he has *turn'd his coat.*
Oft have I meaſur'd you when cloſely ſitting,
To ſee what twiſt, what ſhape, what air, was fitting:
Once more I'll try, if you'll make no reſiſtance;
Mine's a quick eye, and meaſures at a diſtance.
[*Produces the ſhears and meaſures.*
Great Mr Alderman—your Worſhip—Sir,
If you can ſtomach it, you need not ſtir,
Room you require, for turtle and for haunch,
'Tis done—two yards three quarters round the paunch.
Slim Sir, hold up your arm—Oh, you're a poet,
You want a coat, indeed—your elbows ſhow it.
Don't tremble, man, there's now no cauſe for fears,
Tho' oft you ſhirk us gemmen of the ſhears;
Genius ſtands ſtill, when tailors interpoſe,
'Tis like a watch—it ticks—and then it goes.
The needle dropt, the warlike ſword I draw,
For e'en our ſex muſt yield to martial law;
Lady Drawcanſir came to me laſt night,
"O! my dear ma'am I am in ſuch a fright;
"They've drawn me for a man and what is worſe,
"I am to ſoldier it, and mount a horſe:
Muſt wear the breeches." Says I, "Don't deplore
"What in your huſband's life you always wore;
"But that your La'ſhip's heart may ceaſe from throbbing,
"Let your fat coachman mount upon fat Dobbin;
"And for the good old pair I'll boldly ſay,
"Nor man, nor horſe will ever run away."
"Run—arrah,—who is that?—don't fear betray,"
Cries patriot Paddy, hot from Bantry Bay;
[*Aſſuming the brogue.*
"The Frenchman came, expecting us to meet 'em,
"And ſure we all were ready there to beat 'em,
"With piping hot potatoes made of lead,
"And powder that would ſerve inſtead of bread; (frogs,
"Then for the meat, Oh, ſuch fine legs of
"With warm dry lodging for them in the bogs."
"They came alas!" cried I, of terror full,
"They made a conqueſt"—"No, they made a bull." (battle,
But ſoftly—what with meaſures, bulls, and
You muſt, I'm ſure be tir'd of my dull prattle;
But while you look ſo pleaſant, kind, and clever,
Had I the way, I'd talk to you for ever.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 18. Several petitions were preſented againſt the Bill for the better maintainance and relief of the poor.

Mr Whitbread gave notice, that on this day ſe'enight he would move for an inquiry into the conduct of Adminiſtration, on the late attempt of the enemy to invade Ireland.

Mr Anſtruther moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Eaſt India Company to raiſe money by increaſing their capital ſtock.

Leave given; bill brought in; read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

March 1. *Mr W. Bird* ſtated the great inconvenience that aroſe to manufacturers not having the means of paying their workmen on a Saturday, in conſequence of the ſcarcity of ſpecie. He was of opinion, that the labourers could not have half the confidence in a guinea Bank-note, iſſued from Charing-croſs or the Strand, that they would if iſſued by a man of known opulence and reſpectability in their own neighbourhood. It was therefore his idea to move, that notes of a ſmall value be allowed to be given in payment by manufacturers and merchants.

The Speaker intimated that it would be better to have the bill read.

Mr Bird moved, "That ſuch part of the Act may be ſuſpended which prohibited manufacturers and bankers in the country from iſſuing ſmall notes in payment, for the accommodation of workmen and others."

The amended motion of Mr Bird was then put and carried.

Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the bill, to remove the reſtrictions which prevented the Bank of England from iſſuing notes under five pounds, and to eſtabliſh the

validity of thoſe notes iſſued under that ſum, ſubject to no penalty. He obſerved, that the ſtate of the country made it deſirable that the bill ſhould be read a third time to-night, yet he had no objection to ſome more time being given for its conſideration.

Mr Tierney objected to the principle of the bill, chiefly becauſe the lower claſſes of the community would find a difficulty in procuring change for the notes, though ſmall, and he was likewiſe apprehenſive that, from the comparative low ideal value attached to paper currency, it would increaſe the vice of gambling among them.

After a few words from Mr Pitt, Mr Fox and Mr Tierney, the Bill was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr Fox, in conformity to notice, roſe to make a motion, for a committee to inquire into the cauſes which produced the Order of Council, dated the 26th of February laſt, ſee p. 138. prohibiting the iſſue of ſpecie in payment at the Bank. After a deal of preliminary matter, he adverted to the Committee, which had juſt been balloted for, in purſuance of the reſolution of the Houſe yeſterday. He ſaid, when he viewed the object of the Committee, he was ſorry to find that its object was directed more to providing a remedy for the exiſting evil, than to the cauſes which produced that evil. The Houſe would find, from the reſolution, that the duty of the Committee was not at all to inquire into the ſource and origin of the preſent alarming ſtate of the Bank and public credit, nor was there any inſtruction given them to inquire into the neceſſity for iſſueing the Order of Council, but merely for the neceſſity of continuing and confirming it. The Houſe would ſee that a Committee, with powers ſo limited and circumſcribed, could not be expected to furniſh the Houſe with adequate information on the important buſineſs referred to them. The meaſures, which were likely to engage the public attention for three weeks to come, were likely to decide the fate of the Britiſh Empire. Gentlemen ought, therefore, to loſe no time, in adopting the moſt ſpeedy and effectual means of ameliorating the finances, and reſtoring public credit. His reaſon for preferring this mode of conduct was, to prevent all ſuſpicion of undue influence and party attachments. He then moved to the effect mentioned at the commencement of his ſpeech.

General Walpole ſeconded the motion, and animadverted with much ſeverity on the conduct of a deſcription of Gentlemen whom he ſtyled *Alarmiſts!*

Mr Pitt vindicated the conduct of the deſcription of perſons alluded to, and repreſented them as the moſt vigilant and loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects. He ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the appointment of a Committee by nomination, and juſtified the mode of balloting, on the ground, that, if the Committee was from the Miniſterial ſide of the Houſe, the political principles of the members were more conſonant to the views of the Government, and the will of a majority of the people.

Mr Sheridan reprobated the mode of balloting, as it gave the Miniſter an opportunity of *packing* a jury of his own, to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence.

Several other members delivered their ſentiments; after which a diviſion took place, when there appeared,

For Mr Fox's Motion,	67
Againſt it, - -	161

There was afterwards a motion, made by Mr Sheridan, for adding Mr Fox's name to the Committee.

For the Motion, -	53
Againſt it, - -	144

Mar. 3. In the County Small Note Bill, a clauſe was now brought up by way of rider, ſubjecting the iſſuer of a bill, for non-payment, to a penalty of twenty ſhillings, with debt and coſts; and alſo, on refuſing to comply, to authoriſe juſtices of the peace to iſſue a warrant of diſtreſs on the party's effects. In the Committee on the clauſes which were brought up, the blank for the duration of the bill was filled up with the words "until the firſt day of May next."

The report was received, the amendments read and agreed to, and the bill paſſed.

Mr Sheridan moved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he would be pleaſed to give the neceſſary directions for an immediate ſupply of ſuch copper coinage as may be beſt adapted for the accommodation of the laborious poor in the preſent exigences. Agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr Secretary Dundas moved a Vote of Thanks to Admiral Sir J. Jervis, K. B. for the brilliant and ſpendid victory gained over the Spaniſh fleet, by the Britiſh fleet, under his command, on the 14th of February laſt.

Mr Fox ſeconded the motion.

Mr

Mr Sheridan said, that titles had been lately bestowed with a lavish hand.—Here was a glorious occasion to bestow one. He mentioned that Lord Howe, after the victory of the 1st of June, should have had the vacant Blue Ribbon; but, he added, that Ministers, not wishing to introduce that badge of honour into the Navy, had decorated the shoulders of a Noble Duke with it for his political tergiversation.

Mr Secretary Dundas next moved a similar Vote of Thanks to Vice-Admirals Thomson and Waldegrave, Rear-Admirals Parker and Nelson, and to the Captains and Officers on board the fleet.

Mr Pitt seconded the Motoin, which was also carried *nem. con.*

Mr Secretary Dundas then moved a similar Vote of Thanks to the Seamen and Marines. Carried, *nem. con.*

BANK.

The Chairman of the Committee of Secrecy brought up the Report, which stated, that they had examined the state of the Bank, and ascertained the amount of outstanding bills, together with that of the funds to satisfy those bills It appeared from the report, that the total amount of outstanding bills on the 26th of February last was L. 13,770 390
Total amount of funds to satisfy these bills 17,597,280
not including 11,686,800l. lent to Government at three per cent. interest. There was therefore a balance of *three millions, eight hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and ninety, pounds!* Since the 25th of February it appeared, that considerable issues had been made, particulars of which had not been made up, but the actual balance in favour of the Bank did not appear to be diminished.—The Report was ordered to be presented.

INVASION OF IRELAND.

Mr Whitbread, in bringing forward his motion on the invasion of Ireland, said, when he expressed his satisfaction on the brilliant victory over the Spanish fleet, he could not suffer the opportunity to pass, without putting in his protest against the Administration of the Admiralty; because, in proportion as that victory was honourable to the parties engaged, it was disgraceful to Ministers for a fleet not to be put in competition with that of the enemy. He reminded the House of the right of inquiry into all public matters; entered into a history of the progress of the Brest fleet, from its leaving port to its return; touched on the disposition of the British fleet; pointed out the facility of the enemy's accomplishing their object, by reducing Cork, the grand depot of naval stores, which, if taken, must have reduced our Navy to the greatest distress; and, finally, the return of the French fleet without any material injury, except from the elements; that we had, at that time, in the European Seas, upwards of 90 ships of the line, and in commission above 500 vessels of war. He concluded by moving for a Committee to inquire into the conduct of Administration on the subject of the late attempt to effect an invasion of Ireland.

Mr Dundas defended the conduct of Administration, and desired it to be remembered, that Sir John Jervis had been obliged to send two ships home, and that he left one at Lisbon; but this had nothing to do with the present question, which related only to Lord Bridport's fleet. In respect to what had been said of Ireland being saved by the elements, the fact was that the Frech fleet had been saved by the elements; for if the wind had altered, the whole armament must have met its destruction Ministers certainly knew of the armament, and thought it was destined either against Ireland, Portugal, or Gibraltar. The measures taken by his Majesty's Ministers were the best that could be adopted.—As to what was the proper station for the British fleet, that was a question not fit to be agitated; but under all circumstances, it certainly was the wisest measure to have different fleets in different stations; one fleet watched the harbour of Brest, and another was at Spithead, to relieve it; but Admiral Colpoys, from the state of the weather, was unable to keep his fleet together, and on the 17th the French fleet escaped out of Brest in a thick fog; and the same storm which dispersed the French fleet also dispersed his; he returned to Spithead with only six ships.—As to Lord Bridport, he hoisted his flag the day before intelligence arrived of the French fleet having sailed; the wind proving unfavourable, the ships at Spithead could not join the Noble Lord at St Helen's. There was no blame to attach to the Admiral, or to the Ministers; every exertion was made that could be ef-

effected, and there was every reason to suppose that Admiral Colpoys was watching the French, his force being very superior to their's.—Nothing but the most extraordinary concurrence of circumstances could have saved the the French fleet from destruction.—He took this occasion to mention, that there were now in this country 100,000 men in arms; and that when the new levies were completed, we should have above 200,000 troops; he saw no reasons to justify a motion for an inquiry, and therefore should move the previous question, with a view of afterwards moving for leave to lay upon the table a series of papers, which would fully prove every part of his assertions.

Mr Grey would not, at so late an hour, trespass much upon the time of the House, but he felt it impossible not to make some observations on a question so important as the present. The papers offered by Mr Dundas should have been laid upon the table before the motion for inquiry, that they might have been examined by members. To present a partial garbled case, after a plausible speech, was a trick. The weather might have been peculiarly favourable to the French, and this might be an excuse for once; but, when it always happened that the French escaped, there was *prima facie* reason for blame. In the beginning of the war, their corn-fleet arrived safely; they then sent a squadron to the West Indies, afterwards a squadron ravaged Newfoundland, and another swept along the whole coast of Africa. At last, their great expedition remained unmolested nearly a fortnight on the coast of Ireland. Admiral Colpoys' fleet, there was also reason to believe, had been in want of provisions, for the Powerful, which happened to be stored for six months, had been obliged to share her cargo of water amongst the other ships. Had the French landed at Bantry Bay, they might have destroyed Cork, and taken all the stores in that great naval depot, for General Dalrymple had only 2000 men there, almost without artillery. Ireland was in a state of great distraction; and unless some of its laws, so obnoxious, were repealed, the loss of that country might not be far distant.

The Secretary at War, after repeating some of the statements of Mr Dundas, observed, that the Powerful returned because she was damaged, and distributed her provisions because she was returning. To the inquiry why orders were not sent to Lord Bridport on the 20th of December, he had to reply, that such orders were sent. That a fleet should be kept ready to sail in four and twenty hours was scarcely possible for any continuance. It might become unready, by the mere force of being too long ready; if a gentleman always keep his post-horses ready harnessed for starting, they would, after some time, be less able to perform a journey.

Mr Fox said, that if Ministers really thought it wrong to talk of the state of Ireland, because what was said here might produce discontent in that country, it would be better to prohibit at once all parliamentary debates, and abolish the form, as they had already done the substance, of the Constitution: or they might suffer no man to enter the House till he had promised not to find fault with their conduct. The state of Ireland was actually worse, in point of contentment, than before the invasion. Whole parishes were daily declared in a state of insurrection. With respect to our fleets, he should not have been satisfied with stationing Admiral Colpoys off Brest, but would have had another fleet ready to sail. He would not have been afraid of irritating, by such readiness, the delicate nerves of Admirals. The report that Admiral Colpoys' fleet was short of provisions he believed to be true. Half the expence of the vexatious Act for the Supplementary Militia and Cavalry would have maintained a fleet off Cape-Clear. There were two faults at the door of the Admiralty; one, that they had not fleets enough; another, that they did not communicate to Admiral Colpoys the information they had relative to the Brest fleet. The papers offered by Mr Dundas he considered as partial and garbled. Lord Spencer he should have supposed, would have spurned at such a defence. What would have been said to it in the days of the inquiry relative to Admiral Kempenfelt? Mr Fox concluded by declaring his hearty approbation of Mr Whitbread's motion.

Mr Sturt had never heard of such a defence before. We had 653 sail of ships, and yet our coasts were insulted. It was true, that Admiral Colpoys' fleet had been short of provisions; the Admi-

ral

ral himself came to Spithead on short allowance. Mr Sturt, as he was concluding, seemed to resent some gestures of Mr Windham, for he said, "the Hon. Gentleman twisted, and perhaps there would be no harm if he was to twist in another place."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to recal the House to the state of the question. Inquiry was not necessary as to every circumstance which might require explanation. Explanation had been fully given in the speech of his Hon. Friend, and proof was now offered in a series of fair intelligible papers. Gentlemen, without knowing the contents of these papers, yet affirmed them to be incomplete. He desired them only to examine these papers, to keep the assertions of his Hon. Friend, in their memory, and to compare the proofs with them. Such was the great superiority of our navy, that, when the French failed, we were actually within five days of having two fleets to oppose them, one off Brest, the other off Ireland. Was it wonderful that the storm, which had dispersed the French fleet, should prevent ours from reaching them. Were we to complain because our Admirals could not find that fleet which the commander of it never saw, during the voyage, except at first sailing out of port?

The House then divided on the previous question, moved by Mr Dundas.

Ayes,	- - -	201
Noes	- - -	62
Majority	- -	—139

Mar. 6. *Mr Mainwaring*, in conformity to notice, rose to make a Motion on the high price of Butcher's meat, a subject of the utmost importance to the country. It would be recollected, he said, that at a late period of the last Session he had the honour to present a petition to the House, from a numerous body of men designating themselves "Cutting Butchers." The petition was referred to a Committee, who reported, that the cause of the high price of provisions was imputable to regratting, forestaling and other malpractices. From the evidence adduced before that Committee it appeared, that there was a class of people called *jobbers*, who go about the country among the graziers, purchasing live cattle, for supplying the markets in the metropolis, and, from the time they were out of the hands of the graziers, they were *jobbed* four or five times before they reached Smithfield. A jobber cleared, in 1795, 2000l. by his malpractices, and from the time a beast came from the grazier, till it reached Smithfield, there was a difference of between four and five pounds in the price. The next practice mentioned by the Hon. Member was regrating in Smithfield market. The last was forestalling: persons trespassing this way went twenty or thirty miles from town, purchased cattle, and, in order to enhance the market price, carried them to private slaughter houses, and killed them rather than exhibit a *show* in the market. Mr Mainwaring moved for leave to bring in a bill, more effectually to prevent regrating and forestalling.

Mr Alderman Combe said, he had bestowed much pains in the investigation of this subject, and the result of his information corresponded with that of the worthy Magistrate.—Leave given, and bill ordered.

Mr Serjeant Adair moved the order of the day for the commitment of the quakers' bill.

The Solicitor-General and the *Attorney-General* opposed the bill.

It was then moved, by way of amendment, that, instead of "now," the words "this day six months" be inserted; on which a division took place:—For the Amendment,

Ayes,	28
Noes,	12

The bill was, of course, lost.

Mar. 9. *Mr Tierney* moved for an account of all the outstanding money issued by the bank for the public service, distinguishing the dates of the advances respectively, together with the amount of interest.—Agreed to. Mr Tierney next moved for an account of the amount of bills discounted by the bank, in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 25.; and, likewise, the amount of discounts in the week ending Saturday, the 4th instant.

Mr Pitt objected to the motion, on the ground of its tendency to divulge transactions not even laid before the Committee of Secrecy, and to injure the Bank without answering any object, except the gratification of private curiosity.

Mr Sheridan declared his belief of the responsibility of the Bank, and alledged that Minister's affectation of mystery, and suppression of inquiry, excited suspicions of that solidity. He urged the necessity of Mr Tierney's motion to supply the interval since the order of Council

cil was iſſued, as an eſſential preliminary to the buſineſs of the day.

After a few words from Lord Hawkeſbury and Mr Tierney, the motion was negatived.

Mr Sheridan roſe to ſubmit to the Houſe a propoſition, which would ſuperſede the neceſſity of introducing a bill for the confirmation and continuance of the order of Council, prohibiting the iſſue of caſh from the Bank. The firſt report of the Committee of Secrecy, he ſaid, ſtated "the total amount of the funds to be 17,597,280l. not including 11,586,800l. lent to Government at three per cent." That ſum, by inference, meant a ſum applicable to the payment of debts, but it ought to be conſidered merely as an annuity of 330,000l. for the bank had not even the power of claiming it, for they are a corporation, acting to the end of time as ſuch. In the year 1814, Government might indeed, on giving a year's notice, pay off the debt, but that event was not likely to happen, when they were obliged to borrow at five per cent.

Several gentlemen roſe to deliver their ſentiments; but the Speaker prevented them, by ſtating, that their was no queſtion before the Houſe.

Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for the conſideration of the reports from the Secret Committee. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee, Mr Douglas in the chair. Mr Pitt began by obſerving, that the reports referred to two diſtinct points, namely, the general ſtate of the funds, and the neceſſity of continuing the late order of Council. The firſt report, he ſaid, was moſt ſatisfactory confirmation of the general opinion reſpecting the ſolidity of the Funds, and it was not till now that he had heard the propriety of that report called in queſtion. That there were aſſets really exceeding all demands on the bank was a fact not to be diſputed. Their reſponſibility, like that of individuals, conſiſted in the extent of their capital, which formed a ſecurity for outſtanding debts. To aſſert the contrary would be denying the principle obſerved in every deſcription of mercantile tranſactions. In conſidering a queſtion of ſolvency and ſolidity, you ought to take into the account the actual property for the liquidation of demands, and the bank tried by this ſtandard, the total amount of capital, compared with the debts, would be found infinitely ſuperior. The eleven millions, like any other capital in the nature of an outſtanding debt, might very fairly be deemed a ſecurity for an equal ſum due by the bank, with this peculiarity in its favour; the payment was guaranteed by parliament, and additionally ſecured by the aggregate property of the country. In this reſpect, the firſt report confirmed the general impreſſion, which before ſtood on a well-grounded perſuaſion. It was not, therefore, his intention to bring forward any propoſition on that part of the ſubject; but it highly imported the public to know, previous to the temporary ſuſpenſion of payment in ſpecie, that they took paper on ſure grounds. The Committee, he called to the recollection of the Houſe, had reported merely on the neceſſity of the reſtriction, not on the cauſes which led to it. It had been aſſerted that there might be a neceſſity for continuing the meaſure, though there had been no neceſſity originally for reſorting to it. He further ſignified his intention, as ſoon as poſſible, to refer to a Secret Committee, to inveſtigate a point which the Houſe could not too ſoon aſcertain in a diſtinct manner; namely, the real ſituation of the country. Notwithſtanding the temporary preſſure ariſing from the abridged circulation of caſh, and the accumulated burthen produced by the continuance of the war, on a ſcale ſo extenſive, he had the ſatisfaction to ſtate his conviction of the validity of our reſources to meet all emergencies; and he had alſo the ſatisfaction to declare, whatever opinions gentlemen had formed of his paſt conduct, ſure he was, if the public looked forward at our reſources, they would find cauſes of exultation and confidence, inſtead of depreſſion and deſpondency. He then moved his firſt reſolution, for leave to bring in a bill, &c.

Mr Fox, after declaring, that he could not conſider the eleven millions in any other view except as an annuity of 330,000l. a-year, becauſe it was not redeemable at the pleaſure of the bank, proceeded to notice the operation, that the firſt report confirmed the public in the opinion of the bank's ſolvency. His own opinion, he ſaid, remained preciſely as it was before; and he looked upon any propoſition, for cementing the bank and Government more cloſely, as an additional calamity to the public. There appeared a mighty difficulty in aſcertaining whether the neceſſity was found-

ed on proximate or remote causes; for his own part, he felt no difficulty in saying, that the Committee reported nothing but what was almost self evident before, and he could not conceive a case where an order, being issued, obeyed, and acted upon, did not imply continuance for a limited time. The bank, as a public institution, ought to be considered as totally distinct from Government, and to consult the interest of their subscribers, as the House ought that of their constituents, but by no means ought it to be under the controul or influence of the Crown. He compared the bank to a private banker, who, in case of a hard run, would limit his discounts, in order to make his solvency of longer continuance; and, so far from increasing his paper, he would collect his debts, and procure, if possible, a greater proportion of cash than paper. On this subject the dictates of wisdom and morality were not at variance. The expedient proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would turn out, he said, like all his other projects, for projectors are never tired. How many plausible projects, he asked, had he proposed within these last fourteen months, to bolster up public credit, and the consequence is, the evil had grown worse and worse, till it ended in the late order of Council. Project after project he was afraid would succeed, till he had brought this beginning of bankruptcy to complete insolvency, unless there was a total change of system. How long, he asked, were Ministers to persist in this calamitous war, now the subject of universal reprobation? He had brought forward various motions for negociation; but they were rejected with disdain. He did not now, however, find fault with the conception of the Minister, in granting an inquiry, because it might end in a declaration, that the calamities of the country are owing to the errors of Administration, and the blind confidence of the last Parliament. The proclamation ought not, he contended, to have originated in the Executive Government, because the very calamity derived its source in the overgrown influence of the Crown. Servility had been the bane of this country, and nothing short of a change of measures and of system could redeem the country, and avert absolute ruin; till affairs were meliorated, and put in a hopeful train, he trusted the Parliament would be suffered to continue their sittings. If a prorogation took place before the people had some reasonable prospect, or assurance, that affairs were really in a more prosperous condition, he expressed a hope, that the adviser of his Majesty would not escape impeachment. After a few remarks on the mockery of appointing a committee by ballot, he concluded by stating, that it was not his intention to give a negative to the present motion.

Lord Hawkesbury conceived, that in no point of view whatever, either in law or reason, could the country be said to be considered as in a state of bankruptcy. The mere stoppage of payment did not constitute a bankruptcy, if it could be proved that there were funds and resources sufficient to answer all demands. To what were the present embarrassments to be imputed? To the want of specie. But specie was not, *prima facie*, wealth itself, but the representative of wealth. The same might be said of paper. Besides, was it not possible that the present want might be produced, without the real riches of the nation having been injured. Take any one criterion that constituted real wealth, and the country would have no reason to despair, but every reason to be satisfied. Some persons considered commerce as the best criterion; some internal improvements; others the price of land: in none of these criterions was the country deficient; the last of them would be proved by the many bills before the House, the first by the papers upon the table. Upon the causes that had produced the want of specie, he was not disposed to go much at length, but the fact was, that the great extent of the paper-currency might be supposed naturally to have generated the evil; it had created an imaginary capital, and the industry of the country was set to work not by specie, but by the credit which the different traders possessed. It was not to be denied that the war had contributed to it; perhaps, also, the apprehensions entertained by some of an invasion. He wished now to allude more immediately to the argument, that it would be for the interest of the country to diminish paper currency. An Hon. Gentleman had asked, what would the private trader do under such circumstances? The comparrison was a bad one. The bank had become the centre of commerce, and any event that tended to injure it, tended also to injure the fi-

news of Commerce. But the Rt Hon. Gentlemen (Mr Fox) had adviſed the Houſe to act wiſely, and pay the debt due to the bank. It was here to be conſidered, whether the diminution of the paper-money would not produce the very evil which it was meant to prevent. If the revenues were affected, the public creditor who could only be paid out of the revenue, would be thereby more injured than benefited. Lord Hawkeſbury concluded by ſtating, that the principal cauſe of his having riſen was to obſerve, that, though the country was involved in a ſtate of difficulty, yet that there was no reaſon for apprehending any want of ſolid and ſubſtantial reſources.

The Solicitor General ſaid, that he perfectly agreed with the argument of the Noble Lord who preceded him, throughout his whole ſtatement; but particularly that part of it which related to the expreſſions made uſe of by Honourable Gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe, conveying an idea that the bank, in ſtopping payment in conſequence of the Order of Council, had committed an act of bankruptcy. This, he contended, was by no means the caſe. The meaſure adopted by Council was abſolutely neceſſary at the time it was taken, adopted in order to prevent the bank from being, from a variety of correſpondent cauſes, drained of that ſpecie, by which alone it could be enabled to make its payments. Much had been ſaid on the ſubject of the debt due by Government to the bank; and alſo, that the Bank-Directors were in duty bound to conſider, and in the firſt inſtance look, to the intereſts of the proprietors. This poſition he denied to be true. Nay, the very reverſe was the caſe. The conſtitution of the bank required, that they ſhould take care of the public intereſt, even in preference to that of the proprietors. The charter, by which they were incorporated, ſhewed, in the ſtrongeſt colours, that they were inſtituted as a public body, and favoured with the monopoly given to them, for the purpoſe of benefiting the public, and that in the firſt inſtance, before the proprietors.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, that although the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had miſunderſtood his arguments, he would not have troubled the Houſe, if it was not for the very extraordinary ſpeeches which had fallen from Lord Hawkeſbury and the Solicitor General. He confeſſed, that though he thought the country in a moſt deplorable ſtate, he never thought it deſperate; but if what thoſe two members had ſaid was to be believed, the Houſe muſt think the ſituation of the country wholly deſperate: for it went to the principle, that a forced paper-currency was better than ſpecie; and that breach of faith was neceſſary to the maintenance of public credit. For his part, he once thought that caſh was a popular thing; it was not till to-night that he had learned that paper was preferable. This was ſomething like the paradoxical language of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, re-echoed again by the Noble Lord, that our diſtreſs aroſe from cauſes connected with our commercial proſperity. But till the Houſe had the good ſenſe, the virtue, and the manlineſs, to ſet their face againſt ſuch glaring impoſition and nonſenſe, he could not indulge the ſlighteſt hope of retrieving our circumſtances. What would the gentlemen of the treaſury ſay, if, in conformity with this new-fangled doctrine, the tax-gatherers were to come to them and with joyful countenances tell them, "we have glorious news for you, for we have no money to give you. The proſperity of the country is ſo great, and commerce is ſo much increaſed, that not one creature has got a ſhilling to pay their taxes." Yet this was not a jot more abſurd than the aſſertion to which he had alluded. The learned Solicitor had ſuggeſted, with much ſagacity, either that the caſh was gone out of the kingdom, or locked up in the alarm; and adviſed a reſtoration of Public Credit, as the means of bringing it back again. But how was that reſtoration to be effected? Certainly by enabling that great Commercial Company, the Bank, the ſource of credit, to pay its debts, by paying to them what Government owes it. He ſaid he dreaded the meaſure, for it was certainly the ſtrongeſt ever taken—ſtronger even than the ſimilar reſolution which brought about the French Revolution. In fine, his greateſt fear was, that the miſchief would go farther than the Houſe, or any one in it, were yet aware: he knew the effect of habit.

Mr Pitt and Mr Fox explained; after which the motion paſſed without a diviſion.—The Committee of Secrecy was, on the motion of *Mr Pitt*, revived, by a majority of 91.—Mr Sheridan propoſed Mr Fox to be added, which was rejected by a majority of 93.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 21. The important cauſe of Lord Lauderdale againſt the Earl of Errol came on this day, before the Committee of Privileges—Lord Walſingham in the Chair. One Counſel per day is to be heard; once a-week is the time fixed on.

March 3. The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the bill, empowering the Bank of England to iſſue notes under £1. and to the Eaſt India Bill.

The Lord Chancellor informed their Lordſhips, that the Marquis of Lanſdowne, thro' inadvertency had ſpoke, and voted in the Houſe laſt Tueſday, without having taken the uſual oaths, by which he was ſubject to ſevere pains and penalties.—His Majeſty, on this occaſion, had been graciouſly pleaſed to mention, that any Act of Parliament to relieve the Noble Lord from this predicament ſhould have his Royal Aſſent. The learned Lord, therefore, preſented a Bill of Indemnity to their Lordſhips. It was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed for next day.

March 4. Read a firſt, ſecond and third time the Small Note-Bill; alſo paſſed the Bill of Indemnity for the Marquis of Lanſdowne; likewiſe ſeveral Bills of leſs importance.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-Street, Feb. 28.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Robert Craufurd, Eſq; by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head quarters of the Auſtrian army, Manheim, Feb. 7. 1797.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that in conſequence of a capitulation concluded on the 2d inſt. between Lieutenant-General the Prince of Furſtenburg and the French General commanding the works of the Tete-de-Pont of Huningen, and of the iſland called the Shuſter Inſel, the ſaid works and iſland have been evacuated by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by the troops of his Imperial Majeſty.

The French had beſtowed very conſiderable labour on this poſt during the time that the armies were advanced into Germany. The Tete-de-pont itſelf was ſupported and outflanked by the extenſive horn-work on the Shuſter iſland, as were both by the fire of the fortreſs of Huningen, as well as of ſeveral temporary batteries on the left bank of the Rhine. But a conſiderable quantity of heavy artillery having been ſent to the Upper Briſgaw immediately after the reduction of Kehl, the attack, after its arrival, was carried on with effect, and by its ſucceſsful termination the right bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the enemy. I have the honour to be, &c. Ro. Craufurd.

Admiralty-Office, March 3.

Robert Calder, Eſq; Firſt Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. arrived this morning with diſpatches from him to Mr Nepean, of which the following are copies:

Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16.

Sir, The hopes of falling in with the Spaniſh fleet, expreſſed in my letter to you of the 13th inſt. were confirmed that night, by our diſtinctly hearing the report of their ſignal guns, and by intelligence received from Capt. Foote, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Niger, who had, with equal judgment and perſeverance, kept company with them for ſeveral days, on my preſcribed rendezvous (which, from the ſtrong ſouth-eaſt winds, I had never been able to reach), and that they were not more than the diſtance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiouſly awaited the dawn of day, when, being on the ſtarboard tack, Cape St Vincent bearing eaſt by north eight leagues, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing a number of ſhips extending from ſouth-weſt to ſouth, the wind then at weſt and by ſouth. At forty-nine minutes paſt ten, the weather being extremely hazy, La Bonne Citoyenne made the ſignal that the ſhips ſeen were of the line, twenty-five in number. His Majeſty's ſquadron under my command, conſiſting of fifteen ſhips of the line, happily formed in the moſt compact order of ſailing, in two lines. By carrying a preſs of ſail, I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half paſt e-

leven o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be loft; and, confident in the fkill, valour, and difcipline of the officers and men I had the happinefs to command, and judging that the honour of his Majefty's arms, and the circumftances of the war in thefe feas required a confiderable degree of enterprize, I felt myfelf juftified in departing from the regular fyftem; and paffing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmoft celerity, tacked, and thereby feparated one-third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their rejunction till the evening; and by the very great exertions of the fhips which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the fhips named in the margin * were captured, and the action ceafed about five o'clock in the evening.

I inclofe the moft correct lift I have been able to obtain of the Spanifh fleet oppofed to me, amounting to 27 fail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majefty's fhips, as well as in thofe taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almoft totally difmafted) and his Majefty's fhips the Captain and Culloden are in a ftate to put to fea, I fhall avail myfelf of the firft favourable wind to proceed off Cape St Vincent in my way to Lifbon.

Capt. Calder, whofe able affiftance has greatly contributed to the public fervice during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly defcribe to the Lords Commiffioners of the Admiralty the movements of the fquadron on the 14th, and the prefent ftate of it.

I am, Sir, &c. J. JERVIS.

The Spanifh fleet confifted of 1 fhip of 130 guns; 6 of 112; 1 of 84; and 19 of 74 guns.

Total.—Killed and Wounded of the Britifh, 300.—Out board the 4 Spanifh fhips taken, 603 killed and wounded.

Officers killed.—Major William Norris, marines; and Mr G. A. Livingfton, Lieutenant of marines.—Among the Spaniards killed is the General Don Francifco Xavier Winthuyfen, *Chef d' Efcadre.*

* Salvador del Mundo 112 guns; San Jofeph 112 guns; San Nicolas 84 guns; San Ylidro 74 guns.

BRITISH FLEET.

Ships Names.		*Commanders.*
Victory,	100	Adm. Sir J. Jervis, K. B. Firft Capt. Sir R. Calder Second Capt. G. Grey
Britannia,	100	Vice-Adm. Thompfon Capt. Thomas Foley
Barfleur,	98	Vice-Admiral Hon. W. Waldegrave Capt. J. R. Dacres
Prince George,	98	Rear-Adm. Parker Capt. John Irwin
Blenheim,	90	Capt. T. L. Frederick
Namur,	90	Capt. J. B. Whitfhed
Captain,	74	Commodore Nelfon Capt. R. W. Miller
Goliah,	74	Capt. Sir C. H. Knowles
Excellent,	74	Capt. C. Collingwood
Orion,	74	Capt. Sir J. Saumarez
Coloffus,	74	Capt. G. Murray
Egmont,	74	Capt. John Sutton
Culloden,	74	Capt. T. Troubridge
Irrefiftible,	74	Capt. G Martin
Diadem,	64	Capt. G. H. Towry

Admiralty-Office, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Mr Nepean, dated Royal George at fea, March 10.

I am now to acquaint you, for their Lordfhips information, that on the 7th inft. Sir Harry Neale, in the St Fiorenzo, recaptured the Cynthia brig, from Lifbon to Poole, laden with fruit, which had been taken eight days before by a privateer brig. On the 8th inft. the Impeteux captured La Vatout, a fmall cutter privateer, armed with mufquets, having twenty-eight men on board, and only one day from Breft. In the afternoon of that day, the wind coming to the northward, I bore up for Uffhant, and detached the St Fiorenzo and Nymphe to look into Breft; and I have the fatisfaction to inform their Lordfhips, that, on the St Fiorenzo and Nymphe's returning to join the fquadron, they fell in with and captured La Reffiftance and La Conftance, French frigates. The taking of thefe fhips does Sir Harry Neale, with Capt. Cooke, and their officers and men, the higheft honour, and I hope their fkilful and fpirited conduct will meet their Lordfhips approbation, as I warmly feel they have merited my particular thanks. Herewith you will alfo receive a copy of Sir Harry Neale's letter to me on this occafion.

Sir H. Neale concludes his letter thus: "The fhips are La Reffiftance, command-

manded by Monſieur Montagne, mounting 48 guns, eighteen pounders, on her main deck, and manned with 345 men. She is only ſix months old, built upon a new conſtruction, and is, in every reſpect, one of the fineſt frigates the French had, and certainly the largeſt, meaſuring 45 feet beam. The other frigate, La Conſtance, commanded by Monſieur Defaunay, mounting 24 nine pounders upon the main deck, and manned with 189 men: She is two years old, and a very fine ſhip. Theſe are two of the frigates which landed troops in Wales: It is a pleaſing circumſtance to have completed the failure of that expedition. I am particularly happy to inform your Lordſhip, that neither the St Fiorenzo or La Nymphe have had any men killed or wounded, or the ſhips hurt. The St Fiorenzo only having received two ſhot in her hull. La Reſiſtance had ten men killed, the Firſt Lieutenant and eight men wounded. La Conſtance had eight men killed and ſix wounded."

Captures.

The Minerve, Capt. Cockburn, and Blanche, Capt. Preſton, had an action with two Spaniſh frigates, one of which of 40 guns, ſurrendered to the Minerve, after having 164 men killed and wounded: and the other to the Blanche. They were both retaken by a ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips, and the Britiſh frigates got off. The Britiſh had 8 killed, and 49 wounded.

Feb. 21. Le Furet, privateer, of 14 guns and 50 men, by the Scourge, Capt. Glynn.

March 4. A privateer brig of 14 guns and 65 men, and a cutter privateer of 6 guns and 45 men, by the Stag, Capt. Yorke.

11. The Gazette of this day contains accounts of the capture of two ſmall privateers by the Nimble cutter. Likewiſe another ſmall one by the Eurydice frigate. Alſo a liſt of ſix French and Spaniſh veſſels taken and deſtroyed by Sir J. B. Warren.

14. L'Actif, privateer of 18 guns and 120 men, by the Phaeton, Hon. Capt. R. Stopford.

18. Surveillant privateer of 16 guns and 156 men, by the Alcmene, Capt. Brown. (*End of the Gazettes.*)

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It does not appear, that the rejection of Lord Malmeſbury's propoſals, and breaking up the negotiation for peace, has had the effect of agitating the people of France, or making the nation clamorous for peace; they ſeem to conſider Belgium as an indiviſible part of the republic. The failure of the expedition againſt Ireland, was, by the Directory, boaſted of with triumph. They made the country believe, that the Engliſh fleet was intimidated and confined to port; and that, had the elements not fought againſt them, the expedition would have been ſucceſsful. The advantages gained in Italy by Buonaparte, has ſerved to keep up their ſpirits, and to enable them ſtill to continue their preparations at Dunkirk for the purpoſe of invading Great Britain itſelf. If we can judge from ſeveral circumſtances which have lately occurred, it appears, that a conſiderable change is taking place in the public opinion. The anniverſary of the death of the King, inhumanly celebrated by order of the Legiſlature, excited general horror and indignation. The ſentiments of humanity, and even of a proſcribed religion, begin to reſume their place. The various parties ſeem to be uniting, and declaring for order and the exiſting laws; and the union of the beſt part of the nation againſt the terroriſts, and the return of induſtry, all indicate a prediſpoſition for peace.

The Paris papers, however, ſtill mention conſpiracies, they mention as in the Temple, Brothier and three others. Several others have been conducted thither. In this number is a young woman named Boiſguerin, formerly a cannoneſs. It is ſaid, that the principal part of the correſpondence was found with her. And Puiſaye, with ſeveral of his accomplices, and a part of his papers, have been taken at Laval; the latter have been ſent to the Directory.

GERMANY.

An official letter of convocation, addreſſed to the plenipotentiary envoys of the aſſociated ſtates of Northern Germany, by M. Von Dohm, the *Pruſſian* Miniſter, amongſt many other particulars, contains the following paragraphs:

"The King is likewiſe firmly reſolved to ſecure farther, and until the concluſion of the war, the full enjoyment of the Neutrality to all the Aſſociated States, to protect them and their territo-

ries

tories againſt every Power, and to defend them in particular, at all times, and in the moſt effectual and powerful manner, againſt the incurſions of the troops of the Belligerent Powers, againſt each and every demand of Military Requiſitions, of whatever ſort, and the Levying of theſe Requiſitions which might be attempted by execution, and againſt all ſimilar burdens of war; likewiſe to ſereen them, by his moſt forcible interpoſition, during the period of this Neutrality from all the ſubſequent demands of ſupplies for the war of the Empire.

"That, however (the ſaving of the burdens occaſioned by the maintenance of the troops), according to the general ſituation of affairs, being impoſſible, and his Majeſty deeming it abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the corps of obſervation till the concluſion of peace; if the tranquillity and neutrality of Northern Germany are to be maintained, his Majeſty doubts not but all his affociated Co States will ſhew their readineſs for that purpoſe, in the maintenance of the troops, diſplay proper zeal in a meaſure ſo cloſely connected with ſelf-preſervation, and render practicable the farther execution of the beneficent deſigns of his Majeſty."

ITALY.

The following notice was given to the French army, 22d February laſt: The army is informed, that the General in chief is arrived at Bologna; that the treaty of peace between the French republic and the Pope is ſigned upon the following conditions:—That the Pope acknowledges the French republic. He cedes to the republic all rights over the people of Bologna, Ferrara, and the Romagna. The French troops are to occupy Ancona to the peace. The Pope ſhall pay to the French republic 30 millions pounds, beſides 15 millions remaining due from the armiſtice. He cedes, beſides, all the objects of art mentioned in the ſaid armiſtice, ſuch as pictures, ſtatues, &c. He is to ſend an ambaſſador, who is to diſavow the murder of the ſecretary of legation, Baſeville, and to pay 20,000 livres as a compenſation to the widow, and all thoſe who have ſuffered by that event.

LONDON.

An aſſociation of Members of Parliament, has juſt been inſtituted, for the avowed purpoſes of effecting a reduction in the public expenditure, and reſtoring public credit and proſperity to the country, by a ſpeedy peace. Thoſe who compoſe this body, conſider themſelves unconnected with either the Adminiſtration or Oppoſition. The two following are the principal reſolutions:—1ſt, Reſolved, That in the preſent critical ſtate of the country, every poſſible meaſure be taken to promote a more œconomical expenditure of public money. 2d, That every effort be made to an immediate reſtoration of peace.

March 1. On Monday, an over-land expreſs was received from India. It contains intelligence of a moſt brilliant action on the 9th of September, between the Arrogant of 74 guns, Capt. Lucas, and the Victorious of 74 guns, Capt. Clarke, and ſix French frigates, off Pedea, in the Prince of Wales' iſland, in which the latter, after having been dreadfully ſhattered, during an engagement of two hours and a half, made their retreat by means of a land breeze and their oars, and were ſuppoſed to have gone for Batavia. They fired red-hot twenty-ſix pounders.

The ſame day, a ſpecial court of directors was held at the India Houſe, in conſequence of the above diſpatches, which were dated Nov. 19.—They bring the moſt important and pleaſing information of the continuance of peace and tranquillity in India; and that the apprehenſions entertained of the hoſtile intentions of Tippoo were entirely groundleſs, that prince not having increaſed his military peace eſtabliſhment.

4. The following accurate return of the number of emigrants has been delivered to the Duke of Portland a few days ago:

French clergy ſupported by government	5000
Lay-people, ditto, including women and children	2950
Clergy, not ſupported by government, as having means in themſelves, or living by their induſtry, about	500
Emigrants, not ſupported by government, as having ſaved ſome wrecks of their fortune, including old people, women, children, maid ſervants, &c. about	3000
Of which may be added, in Jerſey	700
	12150

By

By accounts from Wefel, dated March 5th, we are informed, that the French are again forming a camp near Dunkirk, under the command of General St Quentin. A great number of tranſports are in the road, and a diviſion of frigates are expected there from Breſt. At Flushing and Middleburgh, a great number of tranſports, gun boats, &c. are fitting out; and the whole is ſaid to be for an expedition againſt this country.

9. This day the bank began to iſſue dollars at 4s. 9d. each. There is the mint ſtamp affixed on each, which conſiſts of the King's head marked on the king of Spain's neck.

14. Came on to be heard at the public office in Marlborough-ſtreet, informations againſt the Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, Mrs Sturt, and Mr Concannon, for having on the night of the 30th of laſt January, played at Faro at Lady Buckinghamſhire's houſe in St James' ſquare, and Mr Martindale was charged with being the proprietor of the table. The defendants appeared by their attornies and counſel, Meſſrs Conſt, Marriott, and Onſlow. The magiſtrates convicted Henry Martindale in the penalty of 200l. as keeper of the Faro table, and Lady Buckinghamſhire, Lady Eliſabeth Luttrell, and Mrs Sturt, in the penalty of 50l. each, for playing at the ſaid unlawful game of Faro. The counſel gave notice that their clients would enter into recognizance to appeal to the ſeſſions.

24. This day the Sheriffs of London went up to St James' in ſtate, to know the King's pleaſure when his Majeſty would receive the addreſs of the Livery of London, voted on Thurſday at the Common Hall; they were not admitted to the preſence as uſual, his Majeſty ſending out a meſſage by the Duke of Portland, that his Majeſty never received addreſſes but from the corporation of the city of London. The following is a copy of the addreſs agreed upon by the Livery in Common Hall aſſembled:

THE ADDRESS.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and livery of the city of London, in common hall aſſembled, approach the throne with deep affliction, and with the moſt awful apprehenſions from your Majeſty's Miniſters invariably perſiſting in meaſures, which an accumulation of unprecedented calamities manifeſtly proved unwiſe and deſtructive, immediately tending to pervert and even to deſtroy the acknowledged principles of our juſtly boaſted conſtitution.

"We lament, that by the evil inſtigation of your Majeſty's adviſers, theſe nations have been plunged into a war unparralled in miſery and deſtruction, which has nearly ruined our commerce, impoveriſhed our manufactures, depopulated our country, ſapped the public credit, and widely extended the moſt flagitious corruption.

"We moſt deeply deplore that your Majeſty's miniſters, abandoning the principles they once profeſſed, have endeavoured to prevent the remonſtrances of your people, attacking the very vitals of our conſtitution, and depriving your ſubjects of liberties which their anceſtors with ſo much energy "claimed, demanded, and inſiſted on, as their undoubted right and inheritance," and which it is our duty to tranſmit to our poſterity pure and inviolate, and for the defence and preſervation of which your Majeſty's royal houſe was choſen and placed on the throne of theſe realms.

"We therefore moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty, to diſmiſs for ever from your Majeſty's preſence and councils thoſe adviſers, both public and ſecret, of the meaſures we lament; not doubting that, by a change of councils, ſuch meaſures may be adopted as will ſpeedily procure the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, and produce ſuch a ſyſtem of œconomy as ſhall reſtore the public credit, and the happineſs of your people. But ſhould your Majeſty any longer confide in ſuch adviſers, we are firmly convinced that they will completely undermine that baſis of national proſperity and happineſs---the reciprocal confidence of a ſovereign and a free people---and inevitably deſtroy the boaſted privileges, the internal peace, and the numerous bleſſings that Britons have heretofore enjoyed."

DUBLIN.

March 7. Advices were yeſterday received in town, that on Thurſday evening the houſe of the Rev. Dr Hamilton, at Loughſwilly, was beſet by a gang of ruffians, who, after firing ſome ſhots into the houſe, by which Mrs Walker, wife of the Rev. Dr Walker, vicar of St Mark's, in this city, was deſperately wounded, inhumanly murdered Dr Hamilton, in reſentment, it is ſaid, to his active exertions as a Magiſtrate, to bring to juſtice ſeveral of the ruthleſs banditti that for ſome time have infeſted his neighbourhood.

This

This worthy gentleman has left a wife and nine children wholly unprovided—and a motion has been made by Doctor Browne in the Houſe of Commons, in order to inſtitute ſome public proviſion for his afflicted family.

A general diſarming took place in the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ireland, 1500 ſtand of arms, were taken by the York, Breadalbane, Argyle, Fife, and Ray Fencibles.

A Privy Council was held at the Caſtle, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at which the entire county of Down was ordered to be proclaimed in a ſtate of diſturbance, in conſequence of a memorial preſented to his Excellency for that purpoſe from 30 of its Magiſtrates.

On March 13. Gen. Lake, commanding officer of the Northern diſtrict, iſſued a proclamation, commanding the inhabitants to bring in any arms and ammunition they may have in their hands, excepting peace officers and thoſe ſerving in a military capacity; and likewiſe warning them of the danger and miſery that may enſue in reſiſting the civil authority.

EDINBURGH.

In conſequence of the meaſures adopted by the Banks, of refuſing to give out ſpecie for notes, reſolutions have been entered into by a great number of Gentlemen, to receive Bank notes in all payments; for this purpoſe, ſubſcription papers lay open for ſeveral days in the Merchants Hall. There ſeems to be little doubt, that the great ſcarcity of ſpecie in this part of the iſland, is occaſioned by the fear of an invaſion, operating too powerfully on the ignorant and diſponding part of the community. The reſponſibility of the Banks, joined to a renewal of confidence, from a ſhort trial, will, we doubt not, ſet all to right very ſoon. While individuals hoard up, and deprive the Banks of their uſual ſupplies, it cannot be expected, that they ſhould exchange in their uſual way. A little more liberality, in giving ſmall ſums to ſuch as they know, we think would be right and proper.

Volunteer Corps are, we ſee, raiſing all over the country, and meeting with the greateſt encouragement.

The whole eaſt coaſt of Britain is now completely guarded by ſhips of the line, frigates, &c. On the 1ſt inſt. a number of Admiral Duncan's fleet, appeared off the mouth of the Tyne, and ſent in a ſmall veſſel belonging to the fleet, for intelligence.

A widow woman, of the name of Thomſon, in the country, five miles from Edinburgh, who had in her poſſeſſion twenty pounds in ſhillings and half crowns, four pounds in ſixpences, and about thirty ſhillings in half-pence, had her houſe broke into on the night of Saturday the 4th March, when the whole money was carried off by the thieves, who maltreated the woman herſelf very much on the occaſion.

The collections at the different Churches on the 9th, for the wives and families of ſoldiers employed in the ſervice of their country, amounted, we underſtand, to upwards of 300l. Sterling.

16. This morning, about ſix o'clock, the workſhop of Baillie Martin, cabinet-maker, ſituated near the Chaple of Eaſt, was diſcovered to be on fire, whereby the whole ſtock and utenſils therein were entirely conſumed; but by the timely aſſiſtance of the fire-engine and a party of the city guard, it was ſoon extinguiſhed, and prevented from communicating to the ware-room immediately above.

On Sunday night, the 19th current, the houſe of John Barr, farmer at Gryffecaſtle, Renfrewſhire, was broken into by eight or nine men, who, after committing great outrages, robbed the houſe of eleven guinea notes, about 40s. in ſilver, and a number of other articles, with which they got clear off.

The following are the clauſes of the bill now pending in Parliament, for allowing the Banks and Banking Companies in Scotland to iſſue notes for ſums under 20s.

"Be it therefore enacted by the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty, &c. that from and after the paſſing of this act, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Britiſh Linen Company, and all other Banks or Banking Companies in Scotland, who, on or before the 1ſt day of March 1797, have exerciſed the buſineſs of banking or keeping any bank for receipt of money, and have iſſued notes under the firm of ſuch bank, in the nature of bank notes (but to and for no other perſon or perſons, company or companies whatſoever), to iſſue notes, bills,

or

or tickets, in the nature of bank notes, payable to the bearer or demand, for any ſum whatever under the ſum of 20s. Sterling, in the ſame way that the ſaid Banks and Banking Companies have heretofore been uſed to iſſue notes for 20s. and upwards, ſince the 1ſt day of June 1765, any thing in the ſaid recited act, paſſed in the fifth year of his Majeſty's reign, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Clauſe B. And whereas, from the preſent difficulty of procuring ſpecie, ſeveral perſons, bodies politic or corporate, their ſervants or agents, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, have iſſued and may continue to iſſue, bills, notes, or other obligations for ſmall ſums under 20s. and doubts may ariſe whether ſuch perſons have not been guilty of the offence prohibited by the ſaid recited act; be it therefore enacted, that ſuch perſon or perſon, bodies politic or corporate, and their ſervants and agents, ſhall, and they hereby are indemnified, freed, and diſcharged from and againſt all penalties or forfeitures incurred, or that may be incurred, for or by reaſon of their having iſſued the bills, notes or obligations aforeſaid, or by reaſon of ſuch as may be iſſued on or before the paſſing of this act; provided always, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prevent the holders of ſuch bills, notes or obligations, at any time from demanding and receiving a payment thereof, from the perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, who have iſſued, or may, until the paſſing of this act, iſſue the ſame.

Clauſe A. Provided always, and be it farther enacted, that this act may be altered, varied, or repealed, by an act or acts to be made in this preſent ſeſſion of Parliament.

And be it farther enacted, that this act ſhall continue in force until the 15th day of May 1797, and no longer, and ſhall be deemed and taken to be a public act.

APPEAL.

James Earl Fife, general diſponee of the late Mrs Udny Duff, againſt Mrs Mackenzie of Kilcoy and Miſs Fraſer of Caſtle Fraſer, executors and next in kin to the late Alexander Udny of Udny. *Affirmed.*

On the 10th inſt. the Houſe of Lords, in the caſe Wm. Robertſon Lidderdale, Eſq; v. Mungo Dobie, heard the Attorney General and Mr Campbell, on behalf of the appellant.—The decree was *affirmed*, and 200l. coſts adjudged.

Citizen Arnauld gives the following ſtatement of the Navies of Europe before and ſince the war.

	Line.	*Frig.*	*Sloops.*
G. Britain in Dec. 1796.	171	210	456*
France before the war	81	96	141
Holland ditto -	57	43	100
Spain ditto -	72	41	109
Portugal ditto -	10	14	20
Denmark - -	38	20	60
Naples - -	10	10	10
Tuſcany - - -	0	0	5
			Gallies.
Ruſſia - - -	67	36	700
Sweden - -	26	12	40
Genoa - - -	0	0	3
Venice - -	So armed veſſels.		

* By the laſt Steel's liſt the total of thoſe war ſhips in commiſſion, including alſo the ſtate of the ordinary at each port, amount to *ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.*

During the month of March, the weather has been cold and diſagreeable. The thermometer in the ſhade ranging from 40° to 50°. There have been frequent ſhowers, but little ſerious rainy weather, ſo that the purpoſes of the huſbandman have been fully anſwered, and the ſeed time well advanced; but there has been little vegetation, the hedges and buſhes in low grounds only ſhowing ſmall buds. The markets are on the whole, rather lower than laſt month.

The report from England for February ſtates, that the growing wheats have been generally much improved by the continuation of dry weather, and take the roll well. The drilled has the beſt preſent appearance; and many pieces of tranſplanted ſeem to ſtock well. The latter ſown in Berkſhire, Wiltſhire, &c. after turnips, are planting kindly. Mark Lane is ſtill ſuperabundantly ſupplied with corn, and conſequently affords the loweſt prices. The flocks of Norfolk, and the early ones of South Down, are lambing down kindly, and twin well. Smithfield has been moſt plentifully ſupplied with beef, for a few late markets. Lean ſtock is ſtill held up in price, though the ſcarcity continues not ſo great. Wool has no fixed price for any growth or quantity.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

The Princeſs Auguſta, daughter of his Pruſſian Majeſty, to the Hereditary Prince of Heſſe Caſſel.

The Earl of Weſtmeath, to Lady Elizabeth Moore, daughter of the Marquis of Drogheda.

Cortland Skinner, Eſq; to Miſs Macartney, daughter of the late Capt. Macartney of the royal navy.

At Colcheſter, Brigade-Major Robert Douglas, of the 30th regt. of foot, to Miſs Charlotte Boggis, daughter of Iſaac Boggis, Eſq

March 2. W. Luſhington, junior, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of W. Luſhington, Eſq; M. P. to Miſs Morgan, daughter of General Morgan, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment.

4. At London, Sir John Menzies, Bt. to Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of the Duke of Athol.

11. At Edinburgh, Chriſtopher Fuller, Eſq; of Fuller's Hall, South Carolina, to Mrs Col. Macdonald, ſecond daughter of the late Wm Innes, Eſq; of Sandſide.

— At Highfield, James Grant, Eſq; of Bught, to Miſs Margaret Gillanders, eldeſt daughter of the late Alexander Gillanders, Eſq; younger of Highfield.

14. Colonel Clinton, eldeſt ſon of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Hon. Louiſa Holroyd, daughter of Lord Sheffield.

16. At Cannonmills, near Edinburgh, William Inglis, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Stein.

25. Thomas King, Eſq; of Drums, to Miſs Charlotte Wallace, daughter, of John Wallace, Eſq; of Kelly.

BIRTHS.

The Empreſs of Germany an Archduchefs.

The Lady of Samuel Thornton, Eſq; M. P. a ſon.

The Lady of Henry Thornton, Eſq; M. P. a daughter.

March 3. Mrs Buchan Sydſerff, a ſon.

6. Mrs Cathcart of Genoch, a ſon.

9. Mrs Orrock of Orrock, a ſon.

11. The Lady of Sir Thomas Liddell, Bt. a ſon.

15. Mrs Captain Forreſter, a daughter.

17. Mrs Dundas of Blair, a daughter.

— Mrs Gordon of Hallhead, a daughter.

19. Lady Baird of Saughtonhall, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Weſt Indies, on board his Majeſty's ſloop Merlin, Mr David Hunter, third ſon of David Hunter of Blackneſs.

At Preſque Iſle, in America, General Wayne.

At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, his Excellency Governor Campbell. He had only arrived there a few days before his death.

At Guadaloupe, Enſign Malcolm Roſs Macpherſon, of the 4th battalion of the 60th regt. of foot.

At Briſtol, Lady Milſington.

At Liſbon, Dr Travers, ſurgeon and agent to his Majeſty's hoſpital.

At Deanbank, near Edinburgh, Major John Napier, of his Majeſty's 67th regt.

Lately, in the iſle of Sky, Major Alexander Macleod.

Some time ago, Mrs Margaret Guthrie, ſpouſe to Mr Wm Aliſon, merchant in Dundee.

Miſs Addiſon, the only daughter of the celebrated Mr Addiſon, by the then Counteſs of Warwick. She made her laſt will in favour of Lord Bridport's 3d ſon, by which he is poſſeſſed of many portraits, books, and manuſcripts of that gentleman.

Lord Sandys, ſon of the celebrated Patriot, Mr Sandys, the opponent of Sir Robert Walpole.

Lieut.-General Cowper, Lieut.-Governor of Tinmouth.

March 2. Miſs Sophia Riddel, youngeſt daughter of Walter Riddel, Eſq; of Glenriddel.

— Rt Hon. Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, well known for his literary abilities

— At Gogar, Lieutenant Robert Kirkland, late of the 59th foot.

5. At London, Elizabeth Counteſs Dowager of Harborough.

— At London, Dr Cadogan.

— At London, Lieutenant General Charles Roſs, Colonel of the late 72d, or Royal Manchester Volunteers.

6. At Buckingham-houſe, Madam Schwellinbergen, keeper of the robes to her Majeſty. She has enjoyed that place ever ſince her Majeſty's arrival in England.

— John Kincaid, Eſq; of Kincaid, in the 85th year of his age.

— At London, Sir David Lindſay, Bart. a General in the army, and Colonel of the 59th regt of foot. He was nephew to the late Earl Mansfield, and enjoyed the lucrative office of Cuſtodes Brevium of the Court of King's Bench.

— At Old Deer, Catharine Ogſton, a widow, aged 102.

7. At Hamilton, Mr Archibald Hamilton, ſupervifer of Exciſe.

11. At King's College, Old Aberdeen, Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, in the 83d year of his age.

— At Kelſo, ſuddenly, the Rev. Dr Bowmaker, miniſter of Dunſe.

12. At Dundee, James Johnſton, Eſq; ſurgeon, and late Provoſt of that place.

13. Mrs Hamilton of Belhaven, widow of Mr Nifbet of Dirlton.

— Mr James Neilfon, Clerk to the Rev. Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, Bt. as Collector of the Fund for Miniſters widows.

14. The Counteſs of Derby, ſiſter to the Duke of Hamilton, and half ſiſter to the Marquis of Lorn. Her Ladyſhip was born in the Palace of Holyroodhouſe, 26th January 1753.

— At London, Mrs Pope, the celebrated actreſs for 30 years.

17. William Sharp, Eſq; of Brompton.

19. Dr Hays, profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford.

— At Campbeltoun, Capt. Scipio D. Campbell in that place.

21. At London, Lord Southampton, a General in the army, and Colonel of the 3d regt. of dragoon-guards. He was next brother to the Duke of Grafton, and was born in 1737, many years groom of the ſtole to the Prince of Wales.

23. Mrs Heron, ſenior, of Ingleſton.

24. James Drummond, Eſq; of Pittentia.

25. At Hawick, Mr Wm Robertſon, ſenior, carpet-manufacturer.

— At Edinburgh, Dr James Hutton, well known in the literary world.

— Miſs Mary Macdonald, daughter of the deceaſed Ranald Macdonald, Eſq; of Clanranald.

27. At Glaſgow, Capt. John Ritchie, late of Fairley, one of the oldeſt ſhipmaſters from the Clyde.

In Ireland, Rt Hon. the Earl of Anneſley, in a ſkirmiſh with the defenders.

PREFERMENTS.

Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. an Iriſh Peerage to him and his heirs male: whom failing, to Margaret Mercer Elphinſtone, his only daughter, and her heir male, by the title of Baron Keith of Stonehaven Mariſchal.

Alſo the title of Baron Hotham, to Wm Hotham, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

Sir Joſeph Banks, to be of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

Rev. Dr Cornwall, Dean of Canterbury, to be Biſhop of Briſtol.

The honour of Knighthood on Captain Calder, of the navy.

Francis Freeling, Eſq; to be joint ſecretary poſt office, London.

Wm M'Dowall, Eſq; of Garthland, to be Governor; and Wm Tod, of London, merchant, to be Deputy Governor, of the Britiſh Linen Company.

The Duke of Buccleugh, to be Governor; and Gilbert Innes, Eſq; to be Deputy Gover- of the Royal Bank.

Rt Hon. Henry Dundas, to be Governor; and Patrick Miller, Eſq; to be Deputy Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

Mr James Sloan, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Dornock.

Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnſtone, to be Captain General of the iſland of Dominica.

Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Hope, of 14th foot, to be Lieutenant Governor of Tynmouth and Clifford's fort.

Major-Gen. Andrew Gordon to be Lieut. Governor of the iſland of Jerſey, vice Col. Fall deceaſed.

PROMOTIONS.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 20.

This day, in purſuance of the King's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers of his Majeſty's fleet, were promoted, viz.

Rear-Admirals of the White,

Alex. Graeme, Eſq.	Sam. Reeve, Eſq.
Geo. Keppel, Eſq.	

To be *Rear Admirals* of the *Red.*

Rear Admirals of the Blue.

And. Mitchell, Eſq.	Peter Rainer, Eſq.
Cha. Chamberlayne, Eſq.	Wm Truſcott, Eſq.
Sir Hugh Cloberry Chriſtian, K. B.	Right Hon. Lord Hugh Seymour,

To be *Rear-Admirals* of the *Whites.*

Captains

William Swiney	Horatio Nelſon
Cha. Ed. Nugent	Tho. Lenox Frederick
William Fooks	Sir Geo. Home, Bart.
Cha. P. Hamilton	Sir Cha. Cotton, Bart.
Edmund Ded	

To be *Rear-Admirals* of the *Blue.*

Sir Andrew Douglas, Knt. to be Colonel in his Majeſty's Marine Forces, in the room of Horatio Nelſon, Eſq; appointed a Flag Officer of his Majeſty's Fleet.

War-Office, Feb. 4.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint

Lieutenant-Generals

Edward Mathew	John Campbell
James Pattiſon	Sir George Oſborn,
Hon. Henry St John	Bart.

To be *Generals* in the Army.

Major-Generals

John Leland	David Dundas
James Hamilton	Sir Adam Williamſon,
John Stratton	K. B.
James Rooke	Sir Rob. Abercromby,
Charles Croſbie	K. B.
Winter Blathwayte	Gerard Lake
John Earl of Suffolk	Thomas Muſgrave
Sir Ralph Abercrom- by, K. B.	James Coates
	Ralph Dundas
Hon. Chapel Norton	Richard Whyte
John Gunning	Alured Clarke
George Hotham	

To be *Lieutenant Generals* in the Army.

Lieu-

Lieutenant-Colonels

Boulter Johnſtone, 65th foot
Wm Swinburne, late 103d
Peter Painter, marines
Wm Wylo, marines
George Elliott, marines
Patrick Wauchope, 50th foot
Baldwin Leighton, 40th ditto
Duncan Campbell, marines
Patrick Sinclair, 84th ditto
John Ilford, 51ſt ditto
Benj. Fiſh, late 131ſt ditto
David Campbell, late 98th ditto
Richard Chapman, invalid artillery
John Coffin, late King's American regiment
Richard Armſtrong, 1ſt ditto ditto
John Callander, 18th dragoons
John Murray, late 96th foot
Dun. Cameron, late 132d ditto
Charles Green, 30th ditto
Wm St Leger, 27th dragoons
Edward Williams, artillery
Henry Magan, 30th foot
Richard Northey, 32d ditto
John Smith, 1ſt foot guards
Alex. Mackay, 69th foot
Wm De Viſme, 2d foot guards
T. Hartcup, invalid engineers
Charles Handfield, 89th foot
Wm O'Huddleſton, artillery
John Lemoine, ditto
George Fead, ditto
James Sowerby, invalid artillery
Thomas Blomefield, artillery
Thomas Brady, ditto
Gother Mann, engineers
Thomas Pitcairne, 92d foot
Donald M'Donald, 55th ditto
Forbes Champagne, 20th ditto
Joſiah Champagne, 80th ditto
Harry Calvert, Coldſtream guards
George Cockburne, 92d foot
Edward Dunne, 7th dragoon guards
James Drummond, 43d foot
David Cunninghame, 3d foot guards
Edwin Hewgill, Coldſtream guards
Alan Cameron 79th foot (with temporary rank only)
Hon. A. Cochrane Johnſtone, 79th foot
Wm Podeſwell, 1ſt foot guards
Alex. M'Kenzie, 78th foot
George Moncrieff, 90th ditto
Thomas Meyrick, 21ſt ditto
Alex. Buchanan, 37th ditto
Wm Draper, 3d foot guards
James Grant, 49th ditto
Charles Craufurd, 3d dragoon guards
George Henry Vanſittart, 95th ditto
Hon. C. Fitzroy, 1ſt foot guards
Francis Hugonin, 4th dragoons
Thomas R. Beaumont, 21ſt dragoons (with temporary rank only)
Tho. Packenham Vandeleur, 8th dragoons

To be *Colonels* in the Army.

March 4. 20th foot. Major-Gen. Charles Leigh, from the 82d, to be Colonel.

59th foot. Major-Gen. Andrew Gordon, from the 89th, to be Colonel.

82d foot. Major-Gen. James Stuart, to be Colonel.

3d Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Francis Laſcelles, from the 8th light dragoons, to be Colonel.

8th light dragoons—Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K. B from the 20th light dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Laſcelles.

20th ditto—Major-Gen. Lord Heathfield, from the 29th light dragoons, to be Colonel, vice Sir Charles Grey.

29th ditto—Major-Gen. Richard Vyſe, from the firſt dragoon guards, to be Colonel, vice Lord Heathfield.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Feb. 18. Robert Brown, merchant at Hillhead of Brechin.

25. Andrew Wilſon, late merchant in Lanark.

March 4. John and Donald Gray, drovers in Argyleſhire.

23. Wm Miller, yarn-dealer at Kirk-ſteps, near Cupar Angus.

24. Patrick Fraſer, jeweller and ſilver ſmith in Edinburgh.

29. Wm Morriſon, merchant in Dundee.

— James M'Ilwraith, merchant in Calmonell.

SPRING CIRCUITS.

SOUTH—*Lords Juſtice-Clerk* and *Craig.*

Jedburgh,	Wedneſday,	April 5.
Dumfries,	Monday,	April 10.
Ayr,	Saturday,	April 15.

WEST—*Lords Erſkgrove* and *Methven.*

Stirling,	Saturday,	April 22.
Glaſgow,	Wedneſday,	April 26.
Inveraray,	Tueſday,	May 2.

NORTH—*Lords Swinton* and *Dunſinnan.*

Perth,	Saturday,	April 1.
Aberdeen,	Friday,	April 7.
Inverneſs,	Friday,	April 14.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, March 24.

Wheat, 24s. Barley, 21s. Oats, 13s. Peaſe, 12s. 6d. Beans 12s. Tares, 15s. Gray Peaſe, 14s.

Edinburgh, March 31. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 8d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

	March 12.	March 27.
Bank Stock	ſhut	ſhut
3 per cent red.	ſhut	ſhut
4 per cent. conſ.	50¾	50⅞ ⅛
4 per cent.	ſhut	72½ 73¼
India Stock	——	——
India Bonds	——	——

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For APRIL 1797.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;
And by the Principal Booksellers in Town and Country.
By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoster-row, London.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE MARKET GARDENS, &c. WITHIN TWELVE MILES OF LONDON.

SOME obſervations were made in the firſt volume of this work, relating to the firſt introduction of the culture of vegetables for ſale in this kingdom; which appears, by Fuller's account, to have been about the year 1590. In ſome bills of fare for dinners, in 1573, I find ſeveral charges for "parſley, ſoril, and ſtrong herbs:" and one charge of 12d. for two diſhes of buttered peas, "on the firſt of July," which, ſuppoſing the value of money to have been then four times greater, would now, at that ſeaſon, purchaſe about eight pecks. Fuller ſays, that previouſly to the time which he fixes for the introduction of gardening, for profit, a meſs of rathripe, or early peas, was a dainty for ladies, they came ſo far and coſt ſo dear. What they coſt in his time (1660) he does not inform us: the uſual price now, at their firſt coming in, is from about five ſhillings to half a guinea a pottle; afterward from ten to fifteen ſhillings the half ſieve; a price ſufficiently high to entitle them to be ſtill called dainties.

Giacomo Caſtelvetri, in a manuſcript treatiſe on the roots, herbs, and fruits, eaten by the Italians, written while he was in England, in 1614, has a few obſervations on the vegetables uſed in this country. The aſparagus, he ſays, was very ſmall, and dear in London, its culture not being well underſtood; he expreſſes his ſurpriſe that it was not cultivated to a greater extent, ſince an acre of aſparagus would, in a ſhort time, yield more profit than ten acres ſown with corn. Artichokes, in England, he obſerves, laſted the greateſt part of the year; much longer than in Italy. Cucumbers were then eaten when they were big and yellow, in England; in Italy, they eat them when ſmall and green: muſhroms were very little known in England. The Engliſh, ſays Caſtelvetri, have two plentiful crops of ſtrawberries in the year; the firſt in the middle of June, the ſecond in October. In the bill for Alleyne's foundation-dinner at Dulwich, September 13. 1619, two "colleſloreys are charged 3s. (about 9s. perhaps, according to the preſent value of money,) thirty lettices 4d. ſixteen artichokes 3s. 4d. carrots, turnips, roſemary, and bays, only 4d. Gardens, for the raiſing of vegetables for ſale, were firſt cultivated about Sandwich, in Kent. The example was ſoon followed near the metropolis, whoſe markets are the chief vent for their produce. In proportion as this great town has increaſed in population and opulence, the demand of every ſpecies of garden luxury has increaſed alſo; and, from time to time, fields have in conſequence been converted into garden ground, till a conſiderable proportion of the land within a moderate diſtance of the river, on account of the convenience of water-carriage for manure, which, ſince the prodigious increaſe of carriages, as well of hackney and ſtage coaches as of thoſe kept by private families, is procured in great abundance from the London ſtables. By a general calculation, founded upon inquiries made in each pariſh, it appears that there are about 5000 acres, within twelve miles of the metropolis, conſtantly cultivated for the ſupply of the London markets with garden vegetables, excluſive of about 800 acres cropped with fruit of various kind, and about 1700 acres cultivated for potatoes. Beſide which, there are, perhaps, 1200 more cropped with various garden vegetables, for the food of cattle, principally cows. This culture is carried on moſt extenſively in the pariſhes Camberwell and Deptford St Paul's, by perſons who are called farming-gardeners. Their method is to manure their land to the higheſt pitch of cultivation for garden crops, both for the market and for cattle, after a ſucceſſion of which, they refreſh it by ſowing it with corn.

From Lyſon's Environs of London.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For APRIL 1797.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

THE death of so great a princess as the Empress Catherine is an event which, at all times, must have interested the public; but which, in the present critical situation of Europe, is peculiarly important. It is not for us to attempt even a sketch of the character of this extraordinary woman. Impartial history will paint, and severe posterity will judge her. It will be the task of the historian to delineate the vices which stain, and the crimes which blacken her memory: but he will not dissemble the genius, the policy, the vigour, the accomplishments, the masculine excellencies as well as the masculine faults, which compose the mixed and singular character of the greatest princess whom Europe has seen for two centuries. In considering the deluges of blood which she has spilt in foreign wars, he will not forget the great benefits which she has bestowed, and the yet greater which she attempted to bestow, on the subjects of her own extensive empire. She encouraged industry; she liberally rewarded merit; she invited arts and talents from every foreign nation, to improve and adorn her own dominions; she was the munificent patroness of literature in every country of Europe; she maintained the security of her subjects, by an impartial administration of justice against all invasion, except from her own power; she called together the deputies of her empire to prepare a rational and uniform code of laws; and, what above all is worthy of being remembered to her immortal honour, she enfranchised the peasants on her own *demesnes*: she ordained that all causes between noblemen and their *serfs* should be tried before tribunals composed of both these orders; and she directed her whole system of internal policy to a gradual but perfect and universal emancipation of the Russian peasantry. There are few examples, in her reign, of a wanton and cruel abuse of absolute authority for the oppression of individuals. Her ambition was of no vulgar cast: It had many marks of a generous and exalted spirit. She aspired not only to the fame of victory and conquest, but to the more solid and innocent glory of founding laws, of patronising letters, of diffusing industry, civilization, and opulence, throughout her vast dominions. Her empire was flourishing at home. Her arms were victorious, and her name was formidable abroad. She attained, in short, all the excellence which despotism and ambition can suffer to exist in the human heart. She may be regarded as a model for ambitious princes. She performed all the duties which the morality of ambition prescribed. She both improved and extended her empire. She was too wise not to discern that her own interest required her to advance the prosperity of her subjects; and she was too politic to enter on wars without a great prospect of advantage, and a reasonable probability of success. These two things comprehend the whole ethics of ambition.

If we try her conduct by the purer code of reason and humanity, even with all the indulgence which is due to the

frailties of our common nature, to the allurements of ſupreme power, and to the faſcinations of martial glory, the moſt partial friends to her memory muſt confeſs, that ſhe can ſcarce be regarded by poſterity in any other light than that of "a great bad" woman. A prudent panegyriſt will paſs over in ſilence the virtues of her private life. He will not provoke a dangerous ſcrutiny by any indiſcreet encomiums on her exemplary purity and fidelity as a woman and a wife. He will dwell lightly on the ſteps by which ſhe mounted the throne. The only palliation of that conduct, which the moſt friendly ingenuity can ſuggeſt, will be derived from the frequent and bloody uſurpations, which, ſince the death of Peter the Great, had almoſt become the habit of the Ruſſian court. It muſt be owned, indeed, that the court of Peterſburg, with a ſpecious exterior of European manners, has ſtill a ſtrong taint of Aſiatic barbariſm, and of that cruel and ſanguinary jealouſy, which tears in pieces every royal family, where a ſettled and invariable order of ſucceſſion to the crown does not impoſe ſilence upon the ambitious claims of rival princes. But there are ſome acts, at the recital of which we ſhould ſhudder, even if the ſcene were laid in Morocco. The myſterious fate of Prince Ivan, in 1763, cannot be obliterated from hiſtory. The blood ſpilt in the long-conceived ſcheme of expelling the Turks from Europe, and re-eſtabliſhing the eaſtern empire in the perſon of a ſecond Conſtantine, will not be expiated in the eyes of humanity by the gigantic magnificence of the project.—Above all, the wound given to the principle of national independence through the ſide of Poland,—the diſſenſions and civil wars induſtriouſly fomented in that unhappy kingdom for a period of thirty years—the horrible maſſacres which attended its final ſubjugation, and the impious mockery of returning ſolemn thanks to heaven for the ſucceſs of ſuch atrocious crimes, will be a foul and indelible ſtain upon the memory of Catharine. If ever the fatal practice of diſmemberment and partition ſhall prevail to ſuch an extent as to deſtroy the whole ſecurity of European nations, it will not be forgotten that Catharine II. gave the firſt example, in modern times, of blotting a great kingdom out of the liſt of independent ſtates. Her conduct, during the preſent war, has been, in our opinion, in a political view, moſt honourable to her great talents; and, in a moral view, has been ſuch as the allied powers, at leaſt, have no right to blame. Her policy was to exhauſt her rivals; and as to fidelity and honour, ſhe hath been as faithful to her allies, as they have been to their profeſſed common cauſe, and to their pretended general object. They purſued their ſuppoſed intereſt, at the expence of their profeſſions and engagements—and ſhe did no more. "The princes of Europe (ſays Mr Burke) were eaſily led to conſider the flames that were conſuming France, not as a warning to protect their own buildings, but as an happy *occaſion for pillaging the goods, and for carrying off the materials of their neighbour's houſe.*" "*Some ſought an acceſſion of ſtrength, at the expence of France; ſome at the expence of each other; ſome at the expence of third parties.*" "*There could be no tie of honour in a ſociety for pillage* *!*" Such a picture, drawn by the hands of a great maſter, we ſhall not preſume to deface by any touches of ours. England, under pretence of reſtoring order in France, aimed at the acquiſition of Dunkirk and the colonies; Auſtria, with the ſame profeſſions, at the conqueſt of Flanders and Alſace. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, becauſe ſhe was too remote to make conqueſts from France, plotted and perpetrated the robbery of Poland, and conſulted the intereſt of her ambition and her greatneſs, by encouraging her moſt formidable rivals to waſte and exhauſt their ſtrength. The motives were ſimilar, the conduct was

* Letters on a Peace, pp. 146, 148, 149.

of

of the ſame ſort, the moral was unequal, and the conſummate ſkill and maſterly policy of the Empreſs Catharine, have vindicated the ſuperiority of her exalted genius, above the puny intriguers, to whom, in this criſis of the fate of Europe, heaven has, for the puniſhment of our offences, committed the management of the affairs of nations. She was more politic than her allies, and as honeſt.

Upon the whole, we muſt acknowledge that ſhe was perhaps one of the moſt memorable women, of whom hiſtory has preſerved any account. If we compare her with our Elizabeth, we ſhall find that the diſſimilitude of their talents correſponded to the difference of the ſituations in which they were placed. The ſituation of Elizabeth called forth thoſe talents which are diſplayed in a perpetual ſtruggle with difficulties. The more fortunate condition of Catharine favoured the growth of that genius which employs itſelf in comprehenſive and daring plans of policy and ambition. The firſt contended for ſafety; the ſecond for aggrandiſement. Yet even this difference proves, that though the fame of Catharine may be more dazzling, the mind of Elizabeth was greater, and her glory more ſolid. Ruling a free and divided people, and threatened with deſtruction by the greateſt power in Europe, ſhe exhibited more patience in ſtruggling through difficulty, more intrepidity in encountering danger, more dexterity in yielding, more ſpirit in reſiſting, more profound knowledge of human nature, a greater ſkill in managing the various tempers and paſſions of men. To extend the compariſon farther, would be to inſult the memory of Elizabeth. Her morality was perhaps not altogether pure; but it muſt not be compared with that of Catharine II. The death of the Queen of Scots is indeed a great, but let it be remembered that it is a ſolitary ſtain upon the bright annals of the Engliſh Queen. Her glory is more ſolid, becauſe ſhe accompliſhed great deſigns with little means. Her glory is more pure, becauſe the object of her policy was the maintenance, while that of Catharine was the ſubverſion, of the independence of nations. Yet it is impoſſible not to confeſs that the Empreſs was that great woman, who for the intereſt of mankind, ſhould have been a good one.

SOME ACCOUNT OF SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON KNT. COUNT OF RUMFORD.

COUNT RUMFORD'S name is Thompſon; and he is, if we are rightly informed, a native of a town of the ſame name as his preſent title in the province of Maſſachuſets. During the late unhappy war between the colonies and the mother country, he raiſed a regiment of American dragoons, and ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions during the heat of that to-be-lamented conteſt. At one period he was, we are told, employed under Lord G. Germaine, Secretary of State for the American Department; and about February 1784 received from his Majeſty the honour of knighthood.

In the ſame year, by his Majeſty's permiſſion, he engaged himſelf in the ſervice of his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, reigning Duke of Bavaria, and was employed in various public ſervices, particulary in arranging his military affairs, and introducing a new ſyſtem of order, diſcipline, and economy among his troops. But theſe were not the moſt important ſervices rendered to the Elector by Count Rumford: he formed eſtabliſhments for the relief of the poor at Munich; furniſhed them with employment; put a complete ſtop to mendicity, then exceedingly prevalent; and, by eſtabliſhing good regulations, brought the whole vagrant tribe to prefer induſtry to idle-

neſs, and cleanlineſs and decency to filth and rags. He ſuggeſted many plans for providing the poor with food, wholeſome, agreeable, and nouriſhing, at a ſmall expence; and by various experiments, was enabled to ſave, in the article of fuel, a great part of the expence which before had been incurred in the article of dreſſing the proviſion for the table. In purſuing theſe inquiries he made many valuable diſcoveries in the conſtruction of chimneys; and was enabled to point out the means, which have ſince been ſucceſsfully employed, of increaſing the heat, and at the ſame time decreaſing the quantity of fuel. In many parts of the three kingdoms, theſe experiments have been tried, and found to anſwer the propoſed end; and, at the time we are writing this memoir, numbers are employed in adapting the chimneys of many noblemen and gentlemen to receive the benefit of the plan. He was the means of introducing into Germany the uſe of that wholeſome vegetable the potatoe; of familiarizing the uſe of it to the people in general; and of conquering the national prejudice againſt it. He introduced manufactures, until then unknown, into Munich; and before he left that place to come to England, had the pleaſure to aſſiſt in packing up, and ſending off over the Alps, by the Tyrol, ſix hundred articles of clothing of different kinds, for the poor of Verona. At that juncture he had hope ſoon to ſee the poor of Bavaria grow rich by manufacturing cloth for the poor of Italy. How far this expectation has been defeated by the calamities of war, which has ſince raged in the place where his improvements were introduced, we are afraid to inquire.

Services ſuch as theſe, though originally intended for particular places, are not to be confined to them; but are calculated for every ſituation not forbidden by climate or inveterate prejudice. Much of Count Rumford's plans might be adopted in theſe kingdoms, to the benefit of every claſs; and ſome of them have already met with a cordial reception. Where ſo much has been done as at Munich, it may well be concluded that the Author has not gone unrewarded. He has received honours from his new maſter, the Elector (we hope more than honours), and now ſtiles himſelf Count of Rumford, Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St Staniſlaus, Chamberlain, Privy Counſellor of State, and Lieutenant-General in the ſervice of the Duke of Bavaria, Colonel of his Regiment of Artillery, and Commander in Chief of the General Staff of his Army, F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boicæ, Palat. et Amer. Soc.

Europ. Mag.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF J. THOMSON, AUTHOR OF THE SEASONS,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

THIS letter is copied from No 1. of a newſpaper called the Kelſo Mail, in which the following circumſtances and remarks are ſtated regarding its diſcovery, &c.

Dr Cranston, to whom this letter is addreſſed, appears to have been the companion of the early youth, and the confident of the mature life of Thomſon. He was ſon of the gentleman who was then miniſter of Ancrum, on whoſe death Mr John Cranſton, another of his ſons, ſucceeded to that office. Dr Cranſton having died ſoon after his father, all his papers fell into the hands of his brother, who lived to an advanced age in the paſtoral charge of Ancrum; and at his death, which happened a few years ago, both his own and his brother's manuſcripts came into the poſſeſſion of his ſurviving family. From this period, the preſent letter lay unnoticed amongſt lumber till lately, when it was taken out by a maid-ſervant, and devoted by her to the purpoſe of packing up ſome candleſticks, which were

ſent